12983. c.

A SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE:

Taken according to the vse and Analogie of the Latine:

Serving much to the Expoſition of the Grammaticall Rules by *Lilly*, and to the more certaine Tranſlation of the *Engliſh* into *Latine*.

Together with ſundry good Demonſtrations by way of Sentences in either Tongue.

Written and Collected by JOH. HEWIS *Maſter of Arts.*

The ſecond Edition.

Liber Roberti Thornton Jun. A.S.

Principiis cognitis multò facilius extrema intelliguntur. Cic. pro Clu.

LONDON,
Printed by *Robert Young*, for *John Rothwell* in Pauls Church-yard at the Signe of the Sunne. 1632.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER in God, GEORGE, by the Divine Providence BISHOP of LONDON.

AS it happeneth to the skilfull Gardener, when hee hath committed his Seedes and Plants to the Earth, that eftsoones as the same begin to spring up to open shew, so fast againe doth his labour and toyle encrease upon his hands: So fareth it (my Reverend good Lord) with the like poore

and unrespected, yet necessary state of Schooling and managing of Youth, that all the labours of the Teacher are little enough to order, polish and refine, that once hee hath taken in hand to performe and execute.

Many Gardeners hath this our famous Land had, and now hath at this instant (thanks be unto the Lord) And as their hands are full of worke, so should I (as my small mite may be accepted) shew my selfe in duty prest to helpe, or in some part to farther their ingenuous and godly industry.

Some seedes or plants have I also by my no lesse tedious search in my time collected, and such as by the younger or weaker Students shall not be ungratefull, for well I know their proofe in more barren plots.

Those now therefore, as I wish them some place within the large Gardens of this our Common-wealth, and whereof your Lordship holdeth in part a most respective and vigilant eye; so have I made bold first to subject them to your onely censure and defence.

And though to your wisdome now in farre greater affaires imployed (I confesse) they shall not be worthy the note, yet if the same (as in your wonted clemencie to others) shall vouch-

safe

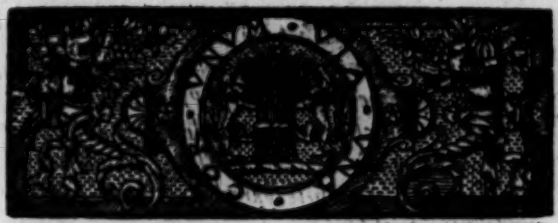
ſafe them the meaneſt favour or applauſe, I doubt not but that you ſhall thereby incite many and divers to ſeeke and finde herein what may, and that moſt neceſſarily import them and the common ſtate, whereof they are particular members.

And as it behoveth herein every man for his part to be a labourer, ſo I beſeech the Lord (the onely hope of our harveſt) that what wee ſow, plant or water in a true and pious zeale, he will give us an ample increaſe thereof, to his glory, and to our good, and preſerve your Lordſhip, and all that love learning, piety and true Religion, a long and happy life, to the good of the Church, and comfort of all true and upright hearts in the ſame.

The Charter-houſe
Jan. 1. 1624.

Your Lordſhips
moſt devoted,

IO. HEWIS.



To all Teachers of the Art of *Grammar in the Latine Tongue, and to what* others that ſhall deſire to finde a more eaſie and ſpeedy way thereto.

Gentle Reader, if thou haſt bin long converſant in the Art of Grammar to the uſe of the Latine tongue, I ſhall not here ſeeke to inſtruct thee for thine owne part: But in caſe thou ſhalt out of thy kinde love and patience, determine to teach others therein, then doe I know that thou ſhalt have need, or at leaſt ſee cauſe, aſwell in publick as private, to uſe many briefe Poſitions and Demonſtrations to thy younger Pupills.

And this I ſay, for that whoſo doe betimes enter the liſts of this Art, can hardly conceive any point thereof to any perfection, that is not punctually demonſtrated unto them a thouſand times.

Howbeit many Tutors (whether to avoyd this tedioufneſſe

dionſneſſe or no, I will not ſay) doe give their pupils over-ſoone to learne their precepts of Art onely in the Latine tongue (as the Popiſh Prieſts teach their Lay to pray) which are then as tedious unto them as the reading of any Latine Author, which would therefore both be a while ſpared, untill they ſhall be made more meet for both.

Thus to be taught, is to learne that which is difficult by that which is more difficult, to wit, Obſcurum per obſcurius, *which is then often found tobe a double labour. And to this I know will the learned give mee leave (for all that can be ſaid of any ancient cuſtome to the contrary) that if a better cuſtome or practiſe might be found in this firſt entrance, it is not to be neglected.*

Bona conſuetudo excutere debet, quod mala introduxit.

The Theory therefore would firſt be well known of ſuch young beginners, before they be put to practiſe.

Omnis praxis ſine prævia theoria imperfecta & incerta eſt.

But leaving ſuch Schoolmaſter to his charge (for it was not my intent to thruſt my ſickle into his harveſt) I come to thoſe younger Gentlemen and others, who having upon their occaſions left off their firſt ſtudies over-ſoone, ſhall yet in time repent themſelves thereof, and thereupon deſire to regaine

gaine that they had before loſt.

Howbeit being imployed in matters more ſerious, and having forgotten their principles of Grammar, it ſhall now be hard for them either to re-collect them to memory, or to turne over or peruſe the whole Catalogue of them, when yet thoſe my ſhort collections may eaſily ſupply their defects, and ſatisfie their deſire.

And to this I wiſh them able to conceive, or firſt to be inſtructed thereto, wherein the Latine *and* Engliſh *Dialect doe chiefly differ, the Latines of the two being more briefe, as where wee ſay:*

[*A man being ſanctified by grace ſhall be ſaved.*]

The Latines expreſſe it in foure words,

[Homo ſanctificatus gratiâ ſalvabitur?]

Thoſe former words therefore in the Engliſh we terme (Signes) *as words, when we are to tranſlate thoſe others into Latine, doe onely ſerve to declare unto us the uſe of the latter.*

And thoſe Signes which are not expreſſed in Latine, who would underſtand his Author muſt be no more ignorant of, than of his ſubſtantiall words.

For this, and ſomewhat to eaſe the Maſters hands of blowes, which ſomtimes at firſt fall as well on the willing and diligent, as on the ſloathfull and diſſolute, and to the great diſcouragement of thoſe who being more dull of capacitie, doe yet (reſembling

ſembling our winter fruite) prove in after yeares the wiſer men, and of the more ſtayed judgement; have I made this ſhort Survey of the Engliſh *Tongue, as the ſame may beſt conduce or accord with the* Latines.

Let each Teacher herein uſe his owne method, as well I know ſome have inſtituted their pupils without rule, as other vulgar tongues; others by rule; ſome à priori, *ſome* à poſteriori. *Onely for my part I have herein made our Mother Tongue, for thoſe that are Engliſh, the firſt ground-worke to the Latine; wherein I have much eaſed my ſelfe, and found my Pupill more capeable and ready to my hand.*

Onely by this my hopes reſt, that as I ſhall herein wrong no man, ſo no man ſhall juſtly be aggrieved by mee: To thoſe therefore I ſhall chiefly commend this ſmall Treatiſe, who ſhall apply it to their beſt good, or ſhall take it in as good part, as I have out of my deareſt love intended it. I have here gathered the honey, but I ſend thee hive and all, that dying to God I may yet live in the love of my poſterity.

Farewell.

Non ſunt contemnenda quaſi parva
ſine quibus magna conſtare non poſſunt.

In AUTHORIS Encomion.

QVantum ſubſidium, Labyrinthum intrare parantî
Præbuit infido Creſſa puella viro,
Tantam inter curvos flexus, cæcoſque receſſus
Romanæ linguæ, præbet HUIUS *opem.*
De re Grammaticâ ſupereſt ſeges ampla Librorum;
Præ reliquis Liber hic Phillida ſolus habet.
Hunc tibi perpetuò cupias Comitemque, Ducemque;
Hic ſemper cymbæ ſit Cynoſura tuæ.

W. SWIFT, Briſtolienſis.

Ad AUTHOREM Ὑποθετικὸν.

ARtibus ornatur Doctrina, ornantur & artes
Grammaticâ, ſtudio eſt illa polita tuo.
Quid tibi nunc referam, hanc qui luſtraveris artem?
Grammaticorum ſis tu decus, atque pater.

JO. BRADSHAW.

THE

THE SPECIALL CONTENTS OF THIS TREATISE.

1 FIrſt, a compendious Briefe of the parts of Speech in Engliſh as they lie in order.
2 The like Briefe for the Moodes of Verbes.
3 The like for the Tenſes.
4 A generall Table of the Syntax of the Caſes.
5 A Table of the Syntax by way of Exception to thoſe former; which muſt be then given to your pupill, when he ſhall come to the reading of ſome Latine Author.
6 A Table of ſuch Rules of the Syntax as appeare uſed by the Latines by way of phraſe, and this through the Dialect of either tongue. To all which Briefs & Tables I have applied ſeverall Examples, one anſwering the other punctually. And thoſe both *Sub uno obtuitu*, under the one and the ſame eye, for the better helpe of the memory.

7 A ſhort tract of the three Concords with Examples.

8 A recapitulation again made of thoſe three laſt ſeverall Tables of the Syntax in like order more at large, and with like Examples in Latine, for the Schollers better practiſe, with ſundry notes further to be known.

9 Sundry Examples by way of *Antiptoſis*, which is *Caſus pro caſu*: wherein ſome Authors, eſpecially in verſe, doe often vary from the former rules of the Syntax.

10 The difference of the Dialect of the Engliſh from the Latines, neceſſary for thoſe to know that are to tranſlate the Engliſh tongue into Latine, expreſſed by foure Figures, *Eclipſis*, *Pleonaſmus*, *Hyperbaton*, and *Enallage*.

11 Seven Conſiderations neceſſary to be read over by each younger ſcholler, for his better practiſe in this Art.

12 The Verbes Deponents alphabetically expreſſed in a brieſe Catalogue.

All

1	ALl *Names* are	*Declined.*
2	*A* and *The* are signes of	N. Substantives.
3	All words that may joyne with *Man* or *Thing* are	N. Adjectives.
4 5	*Who, which, whom, whose, what, whatsoever* are *That* for *Which*, and commeth next before the Verbe, is a	Relat.
6	*I, thou, hee, wee, you, they* are	Persons.
7	*To* a signe of the	Verbe Active.
8	*To* next after EXCEPTIONS. Any Substantive of things *materiall*, as Gold, Silver, &c. Any of those Adject. Apt, ready, slow, &c. *Aptus, paratus, tardus.* Any of those Verbes, to exhort, to incite, to prevaile, a signe of the	Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *dus* with *ad*, or ye may change your speech by *that* or *which*.
9	*To* next after any Substant. of things *not materiall*, as Time, cause, &c. Of those Adjectives, Desirous, skilfull, ignorant; *Cupidus, peritus, ignarus*, a signe of the	Gerund in *di*.
10	*To* next after Verbes of Going or comming, a signe of the	First Supine, or Gerund in *dum* with *ad*.
11	*About to*, as about to write, a signe of the	Particip. in *rus*.
12	*Am, is, was, are, were, be*, Single	Verbes by *Sum*, *existo*.
13	*To be*, &c. when it is a double word, as, To be loved, they were loved, a signe of the	Verb Passive.
14	*To be*, &c. next after EXCEPTIONS. Any of the Englishes of *Sum*, as, after Am, is, was, are, were, be: as, Hee is to be loved. Any Substantive or person, as, a vertue to be loved: I have brought you my sonne to be taught	A Participle in *dus*.

15 *To be*, &c. next after any of these Adjectives, Worthy, unworthy, easie, hard, &c. *Dignus, indignus, facilis, difficilis*, &c. a signe of ——

16 All words that in English end in *ing*, as Loving, writing, &c. is a ——

An EXCEPTION.

17 But if a Preposition commeth before such word ending in *ing*, it is then a ——

18 Yet note that such Gerundive words, having a Person or Substantive following them, may be changed into the ——

19 *Being*, &c. is a signe of the ——

¶ *Having*, spoken as from the sense of the Verbe Active, as, Having loved you long; it must be changed by *when* or *after that*, as, when I have long loved you, &c. *Cum tu longè*

20 But *Having*, spoken from the sense of a Verbe Deponent, as having followed, it is then a signe of the ——

21 If yee doubt of any word in the beginning of any clause of speech, it is a ——

22 *And*, *or*, *nor*, *either*, *neither*, *but*, *then*, *as*, *as if*, *were*, *even*, *that is to say*, are ——

22 All words
23 That yee doubt of in the middle or end of any clause of speech,
24 Of *Time*, as Ever, never,
25 Of *Place*, as Here, there,
26 That end in *ly*, and which joyne with Verbes are ——

27 Learne first perfectly by heart your ——

28 Your Interjections likewise are well collected by *Lilly*.

The Later Supine, seldome a Verbe Passive.

Participle ending in *aus* or *ens*.

Gerund in *di*, *do*, *dum*.

Participle in *dus*.

Participle in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*.

Undeclined.

a Conjunction

Conjunctions

Copulative.

Adverbes.

Prepositions.

DECLINED.

1 WHen *C. Julius Cæsar* and *Cneius Pompey*,
Two Princely Peers of *Rome*,
2 Upon a kinde of *Emulation* each to other, strove for the *Empire*,
3 A thing *contrary* to the earnest desire of many *good* men,
4 *Who* more *affected* peace, and *which* they thought
5 To be the best meanes, *that* might uphold the Commonwealth:
6 Hence sought *they* first (as *wee* in the like would) to reconcile *them*,
7 And *to assuage* their malice, which yet they could not *doe*.
8 *Money* and *munition* they both had *to effect* that they long wished for;
And as *ready* they were *to attempt* their desires, as
They were *slow* to *obey* Commandements.
Yet did the Senate continually *exhort* them *to put* off Armes:
But the Fates more *prevailed* to *hasten* their overthrow.
9 Cæsar herein shewed his *study* and *ardor* of minde *to rule* alone:
And Pompey was no lesse *desirous* to *oversway* his Opposites.
10 When therefore those two Generalls came into the fields of Pharsila there *to pitch* their Tents:
11 And either part were *about to* give the on-set,
As Pompeyes horsemen *were to* discharge,
12 The Cæsareans (in regard they *were* not so many)
13 *Were* almost *discomfited*, and had beene quite overthrown (as *it seemeth*) the first day,
14 Had not Cæsar come suddenly in, affirming that in *matters which were to be effected* by the sword, feare must not daunt them:
I have not brought *you* hither (saith hee) *to be crowned* by cowardize;
15 Neither doth our glory consist in things *easie to be atchieved*:
Things are onely *hard to be done*, because wee dare not doe them.
16 Thus *passing* to and fro, and either of them *affecting* the honour of the day:
17 Time there was none *of idling*, for the chiefe cause was now in acting.

18 The

18 The one therefore by *invading* the stronger *Guards*: And those
again applying themselves in *resisting* their *Forces* immineng.
19 Both *being incited* by the memory of their former Conquests
gotten,
20 *Having* now with great vehemencie spent their strengths, the
night came on them:
When Cæsar *having* courteously *spoken* to his Troupes, he gave
the retreat.

UNDECLINED.

21 *But* now began the battell the second day, *yet* not without great
hazard on either side,
22 Here did the Pompeians shew their valour; *but* Cæsar his
skill *and* constancy, *as* did not Pompey.
23 But I ascribe it *rather* to the Fates, which being *altogether* ad-
verse unto him:
24 His Troupes *now* lessened, gave themselves *at last* to flight, and
hee himselfe, as then escaping,
25 Departed *thence* backwards *from whence* hee came,
26 Though yet more *unfortunately* after many victories by him so
valiantly acted:
27 When posting *to* Ptolome *into* Egypt, whom *before* that time
hee had invested *in* his Kingdome:
28 Behold wee here (*O* most cursed treachery) his wofull fall:
Betrayed hee was (*alas*) by an unconstant friend, and his
head sent to Cæsar, who yet bewayled him with teares.

Second person, *Thou, you, Nom.*

1 IF you bid, command, or pray: it is — Imperative.
2 *Let* is a signe of the —

3 *I pray God,* } Signes by { *Utinam,* Optative.
God grant that } { *O si* of the

4 *May, might, would, should,* signes of the — Potentiall.

☞ Note yet that these words, especially *May,* where they have no precedent Conjunction, such as follow, or a Relat. may be no lesse translated by their owne Verbes: *Possum, volo, nolo, debeo.*

5 Those Conjunctions: *That, lest that, but that, so that, before that, after that, when, if, unlesse, untill, as soone as, how, although, albeit, because, as though, whereby, whether,* serve to the — Subjunctive.

☞ Note yet that many of these Conjunctions, especially in the beginning of your speeches, or where yee shall aske any question, yee shall find them also to serve to the Indicative.

6 A Relative will have a — Subjunctive.

☞ But asking a question, it is alwayes Indicative, as, *who* liveth without sin?

7 If yee shall eclipse or leave out the Conjunction *that,* in the structure of your Latine (which is *quod* or *ut*) the Verbe shall then be — Infinitive.

8 When two Verbes come immediatly together, being of divers senses, as, I desire to *learne*: I must *learne,* the later is — Infinitive.

☞ And

☞ And in thus joyning Verbes together, *To* is alwayes a signe of the Infinitive: onely after *Possum, volo, nolo, debeo* there is no such signe:

☞ See the Exceptions to the signe *To*, and *To be*, in the former Table.

☞ When a person Substantive or Relative shall mediate the two Verbes, leading the later Verbe with the signe *to*, you must then change your speech by *that* or *which*: as,

I have provided a Tutor *to* teach my son, for (which must teach) &c.

I know not what to say, for (what I may say to him)

And the like after an Adjective, thus:

Hee is no fit man; or not worthy to teach my son: for (which may teach, &c.)

☞ In this forme of speech (I doe one thing to doe another) yee must translate your later Verbe by *ut, that*: as,

We must eate *to live*, not live *to eate*,

☞ And likewise where any thing is done to an end.

9 In all other your speeches, yee must put your Verbe into the Indicative.

Did, Was, Were, } Signes of the ——— Preterimperfect tense.

☞ Note that *did* in the Dialect of the English is better, and that often eclipsed: as— { *Hee spake, Hee wrote, He told me.*

☞ Secondly, translate you those three former Signes where you see occasion, no lesse by the Preterperfect tense:

☞ Unlesse where *were* is taken for *should be*: as,

A man *were* happy if he knew his misery: here it is ever Preterimperfect.

☞ Thirdly, where any of these former Signes come alone, they must be translated by their owne Verbes, *Facio, Sum, Exisso.*

Might, Would, Should, } Signes of the ——— Preterimperfect.

☞ And those Signes yee may also translate by their own Verbes, *Possum, Volo, Nolo, Debeò.*

Could by *Possum,* ——— Preterimperfect, or Preterperfect.

Have, Hast, Hath, } Signes of the ——— Preterperfect.

☞ And writing by way of History, you may for the Preterperfect tense use the Present tense, either of the Indicative or Infinitive: as Cæsar and Salust often.

Had a signe of the ——— Preterpluperfect.

☞ But

☞ But if *Have*, *Hath*, *Hast* or *Had* come alone, as, I have two Sons; you may translate it by *Habeo*: as, *Habeo duos natos*, or thus, *Sunt mihi duo liberi*.

Shall, *Will*, } Signes of the ——— Future.

☞ But *will* comming alone, is to be translated by its own Verbe, *Volo*, *Nolo*, in the ——— Present, seldome in the Future.

☞ Further in stead of the Future Indicative, or Future Subjunctive, and sometimes for the Preterimperfect Subjūctive, you may use the Particip. in *rus*, with the Verb *Sum*, thus, ———

I shall love, *Ego amaturus sum.*
When I shal love, *Cum amaturus sim.*
When I should reade, *Cum lecturus essem.*

Might, *Would*, *Should*, } Where the Conjunction *that* is eclipsed if yee translate them not by their own Verbes, *Possum*, *volo*, *nolo*, *debeo*, they are then signes of the ——— Future of the Infinitive.

In all other your Speeches your Verbe is ever of the ——— Present tense.

This Tense is best known by the time, all other Tenses depending on their signes before expressed.

I have made no Example of these three former Tables, for that your daily readings both in English and Latine will yeeld you demonstrations sufficient.

689	1 WHere the *Substantive*, *Person* or *Relative* commeth before the *Verbe*, it is ——	Nominative.
	EXCEPTIONS.	
711	2 Where the Substantive, Person, or Relative commeth before the Verbe (the Conjunction *that* being eclipsed in Latine) they be	Accusative.
716	3 The *Relative* Rule —— If the Nominative case come between the *Relative* and the Verbe, the *Relative* shall be such case as the Verbe requireth.	
	4 *Of* is a signe of the ——	Genitive.
753	5 But *Of*, after a Verb, is a Preposition to the-	Ablative.
742	6 *Of*, spoken in *praise* or *dispraise*: as, he is of a great family, a signe of the ——	Genitive or Ablative.
753	7 *Of*, after a Participle in *dus*: as, he is to be loved of me, is a signe of the ——	Dative.
830	8 *At* or *in* a *place*; as, at or *in Yorke*, a signe of the	Genit. Item, wee use *Humi*, *Domi militiæ*, *belli*.
	EXCEPTION.	
832	9 But if your word of place be of the —— Plurall number in Latine; as, *Athenis*, at *Athens*: or of the third Declension; as, *Carthagini*, *Gadibus*, it is a signe of the ——	Dative, or Ablative.
	10 (*To*) is a signe of the ——	Dative.
834	10 But *to* a *place*: as, to *Yorke*, is a signe of the-	Accusative, Item *Domum*, *rus*.
752	11 *For* next after these —— Adjectives, *Aptus*, *idoneus*, *necessarius*, *expeditus*, Apt, fit, necessary, &c. —— Verbes, *Paro*, *provideo*, *consulo*: *expedit*, *licet*, *fas est*; To prepare, to provide: it is expedient, it is lawfull, a signe of the ——	Dative.
806	12 *From*, after the Verbes of taking away: as, after *Demo*, *adimo*, *eripio*, *tollo*, &c. is a signe of the ——	Dative, seldom a Preposition.
	13 If the Substantive or Person followeth a *Verbe*, or any part of a Verbe; as, *Participle*, *Gerundio* or *Supine* immediately, it shall be ——	Accusative.

EXCEP-

EXCEPTION.

14 If the Substant. or
15 Person followeth { *Sum, fiorem, fio, existo.* / *Verbes passives, as Dicor, vocor, appellor, videor, &c.* } it shall be — Nominative.

16 See what Prepositions, as, *ad, apud, &c.* require an — Accusative.

17 *O* in *Exclamation* or *admiration* requireth a — Nominative or Accusative.

18 If yee *call* or *speake* to any person, it shall be — Vocative.

19 *In, with, by, through* are signes of the — Ablative.

20 But *In, with, by, through* before personall things, are — Prepositions.

21 *For*, as, *for my sake* or *cause*, as, *meâ causâ, meo nomine*, for my sake, or my cause, a signe of the — Ablative.

22 *For* before the word of *price*, is a signe of the — Ablat. except by *Tanti, quanti, &c.*

23 *From*, as, from *a place*, as from *Yorke*, is a signe of the — Ablat. Item we use *Ruricure.*

24 *Then*, spoken in *comparison* after an Adjective or Adverb *comparative*, (*then* being eclipsed in Latine) is a signe of the — Ablative.

25 See what Prepositions, as, *A, ab, abs, de, e, ex, &c.* require an — Ablative.

26 Words
27 that
28 betoken { *Measure*, as, seven foot broad, long, &c. / Space of *place*, as, seven miles distant. / Part of *time*, as, seven dayes, yeares, moneths: the seventh day, year, &c. } — Ablative, or Accusative.

29 Where in the clause of your speech there is no Verbe in English, as, { *Cæsar being victor.* / *Cæsar triumphing.* / *Cæsar being crowned.* } — Ablat. absolute.

EAch enterpriſe *ſeemes hard at firſt*,
And this I finde *no leſſe*:
That *many things men take in hand*,
Which *God deignes not to bleſſe*:
As was the Penians *caſe of old*,
Of whom *a word to ſpeake*,
As who were then of courage bold,
As were the Romans eke.
Whoſe praiſes therefore both, of me
Are not to be o'rpreſt:
At Carthage *yet* (*who liv'd*) *'twas told*
To them, what happ'd at laſt:
Hence they to Rome *their Legats ſend*,
When they, more apt for fraud,
Prepare for warre, *but peace pretend*,
Though peace they leaſt applaud:
For then *the Romans* lawfull *Iudg'd*
From them *as then* to take
Sicilia and Sardinia *both*,
Which did the Penians *wake*:
That Hannibal, who Captain *then*
Of Carthage was *no leſſe*;
And ſo was deemed *Romes mortall* foe
Unto *her walles did preſſe*:
The Romans this now found no dreame
O wofull day *they cride*,
Helpe (Fabius Lord) *In our extreame*

20 *And*

And with us (*good*) *abide.*
When for their sakes *he makes no spare,*
That might be bought for Gold:
From Rome *he hastes, and though more fierce*
Than any Tyger old:
With him *hee copes not, though in view,*
But held him still in chace:
Thrice twelve foot broad *he Trenches drew,*
Which streteh'd twelve furlongs space:
The first day *that the fight betide,*
Minutius was too rash;
But seven moneths past (*this* danger tride)
He would not ever fash.

1 IN primo temporis veſtibulo *Unumquodque in-*
captum difficile eſt:
2 Neque *ego* hoc minus *comperio*,
3 Multa *plereſque* aggredi *ſolere*,
4 *Quæ* ſua tamen gratia beare dedignatur Deus.
5 Atque hic *veterum* olim *Pœnorum* caſus fuerat;
6 *De quibus*, ut plura *loquar*,
7 Quòd æque atque Romani *fortibus invictiſq; animis* fuerunt,
8 Illorum igitur utriuſque laudes *mihi omittenda* non ſunt,
9 Qui tamen *Carthagini* eodem tempore victitarunt aruſpices,
10 Quid *ſibi urbique* olim eſſet eventurum longè antè prædixerunt,
11 Hoc Pæni indignati ſæpè *Romam* legatos pacem deprecatum miſerunt;
12 Quum tamen *fraudibus & latrociniis apti*, pacem (quam minimam affectarunt) prætendentes, arma *ſibi paraſſent*:
Hoc audito Romani *ſibi* putabant *licitum*
13 Sardiniam *illis* & Siciliam, aliaſque Inſulas *abripere*;
14 Quæ res adeò *Pœnos exaſperavit*,
15 Ut Annibal, qui tunc dierum Pœnorum *Dux fuerat*,
16 Et Romanorum acerbiſſimus *hoſtis putaretur*,
17 *Ad* urbis Romanæ mœnia cingenda magno cum exercitu mitteretur;
Hoc viſo, Romani, veluti è ſomno exuſcitati, *per forum* & vicos undique curſitantes, & domum Fabii adeuntes,

17 *O miserandam* acclamaverunt *diem*,
18 Adsis (inquiunt) & succurre nobis (*Fabi*)
19 *Tantis difficultatibus* & miseriis afflictis,
20 Et *nobiscum* (siquidem *abs te* tantum impetrare liceat) commorare.
Hinc Fabius illorum miserius, & suarum rerum haud immemor,
21 Eorum *causâ* arma cultumque bellicum,
22 Quantum *Auro Argentoque mereri* possit, comparavit;
23 *Româ* se in aciem continuò recipiens,
24 Et *quavis Tygride ferocior*,
25 Manus tamen *cum hoste* ad pugnam exardescente non confert; meliùs existimans legibus insultibus & velitationibus exagitatum defatigatumque aggredi:
26 Fossas aggeresq; *triginta pedibus latas* construxit;
27 Qui *duodecim jugeribus* (in quibus castra munivit) protendebantur:
28 *Primò* autem *die*, quo Equitum cohortes eduxerat Minutius,
Furiis quasi concitatus in medios se hostes temerè conjecit:
At *septem* (post) *mensis*, Fabii consiliis subnixus,
29 (Et *hoc* sibi malè *succedente*) pœnitentiâ ductus cautiùs se gessit,

This

THis Table is of certaine peculiar Adjectives and Verbes, which often occurre in your Latine Author, and in your speeches, when by their different vse they shall appeare as the Rocks at Sea; and which here lye as eminently.

Exception to the fourth Rule.

1 *Of* after *Opus* and *Vsus* for Need, a signe of the — Ablative.

2 *Of* after *Plenus*, Full, *Vacuus*, *inanis*, *expers*, Void or empty, a signe of the — Genitive, or Ablative.

3 *Of* after *Dignus*, *indignus*, Worthy, unworthy, a signe of the — Ablative.

4 *Of* after *Natus*, *prognatus*, Borne; *Genitus*, *procreatus*, Begot, a signe of the — Ablative, seldome a Preposition.

Exception to the fifth Rule.

5 *Of* after *Pœnitet*, It repenteth; *Pudet*, It shameth; *Tædet*, *piget*, It wearieth or irketh; *Miseret*, It pitieth me; *Misereſcit*, *misereor*, To have mercy, a signe of the — Genitive.

6 *Of* after *Accuſo*, *arguo*, To accuse; *Moneo*, *commoneo*, To warne; *Condemno*, To condemne, a signe of the — Genit. or Ablative, or a Preposition.

7 *Of* after *Orbo*, *privo*, *levo*, *libero*, *ſpolio*, *viduo*, *nudo*, To bereave, to spoyle and lighten of, a signe of the — Ablative.

Exception to the ninth Rule.

8 *To* after these — Adjectives, *Aptus*, *idoneus*, *neceſſarius*, *prochivis*, Prone; *Paratus*, Prepared; *Natus*, Borne: Verbes, *Pertinet*, *ſpectat*, *attinet*, To pertaine; *Loquor*, *ſcribo*, *hortor*, *refero*, *applico*, *provoco* — By the Preposition *ad*.

To after Verbes of going or comming, as, *Eo*, *venio*, &c. or when it tends to an end: as, Let us doe all things to Gods glory, by the — Preposition *ad*.

Excep-

Exception to the thirteenth Rule.

9 *En, ecce, eccum,* Behold; Adverbes to the signification of Verbes, require after them —— Nom. or Accus.

10 *Egeo, indigeo,* To want; *Potior,* To obtaine, —— Require a —— Genit. or Abla.

11 *Æstimo, duco, habeo, facio,* To esteeme(of) —— Genit. of the word of *value*, as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris,*

12 *Reminiscor, recordor, memini,* To remember; *Obliviscor,* To forget —— Genitive, or Accusative. 775 776

13 *Impero, Mando,* To cõmand. 784
Pareo, Obsequor, To obey. 786
Credo, Fido, To believe. 785
Servio, To serve.
Blandior, To flatter.
Ignosco, Parco, Remitto, To pardon.
Irascor, Succenseo, To be angry. 787
Minor, Minitor, To threaten
Respondeo, To answer.
Opitulor, Auxilior, To helpe.
Noceo, Officio, To hurt.
Medeor, To heale.
Resisto, Repugno, To resist, &c.
Placet, displicet, libet, obviam ire, require —— Dative.

14 Verbes Compounds of *Sum,* as, *Adsum, absum, desum, insum, præsum, prosum, obsum, intersum, subsum,* require a —— Dative. 788

15 Verbes compounded with *Satis, bene, male,* as, *Satisfacio, benedico, benefacio,* —— Dative. 789

16 *Utor,* To use; *Abutor,* To abuse; *Fungor,* To execute: (*vita defunctus*) dead; *Fruor, perfruor,* To enjoy; *Vescor,* To eate; *Nitor, subnitor,* To depend on; *Vaco, careo,* To want, require an— Ablative. 804

1 VErtue hath *need of* no *supply*.

2 Which being never *void of cares*, respecteth evermore one and the same end, *full of joy* and *great content*.

3 And for this cause doth shee meditate upon all things *worthy of praise*;

4 As being *borne of God*, and *begot of the divine wisdome*:

5 So that *it repenteth* her not, or that shee is *ashamed of any thing*, yet shee taketh commiseration *of us*:

6 Whom being *admonished of our future evils*, and accused or *condemned of every sin* of ours, shee beholdeth mournfully:

7 Lest no man yet say, that hee is *bereft of grace*, but *of the will* and power of well doing, as of himselfe: for, *of those*, and *of all kind of vertues* and *their ornaments* hath the wicked serpent *spoiled us*.

But this was, for that cause done, that his holy Spirit (such was his love to us) might *free* his people, with a strong hand, *of their sinnes*, through faith in the promises:

8 And hence it is, that when wee are *borne to all* impiety, hee might make us more apt and industrious to better things, that what is *necessary to our salvation*, we should seeke it by prayer from him.

Adde hereto, that hee *calling us to himselfe* (as the Apostle *writeth to the Romans*) and *exhorting us to the putting* off of our sinnes, and *to imbrace* vertue, that *comming to his tribunall*, *to the better stirring* up of our faith, we may heare the divine elogy, had to all people:

9 *Behold the Lamb* of God, which taketh away the sinnes of the world.

10 Hence therefore through his so great love unto us, it is, that here in this life wee *want nothing*, and who doe sleepe in the Lord, doe *obtaine that glorious crowne of the blessed Saints*.

11 *How much* therefore is vertue to *be esteemed*, which being before *nothing reputed of*, doth teach us,

12 How much it standeth us in hand *to remember our first originall*, *which wee had forgot*, but alwayes to *call to minde* Gods great *love and bounty* towards us.

13 Vertue also *perswadeth us*, and *counselleth us*, that we *still obey God*, who *trusting in him*, and humbly *serving him*: hee is no longer *angry with them*, but *favoureth* them, *healeth* them, *spareth and pardoneth them*, *helpeth and aideth them*: his onely grace *sufficing them*. And therefore let them not *distrust in themselves*:

14 For why? hee *is grieved* as often as men *delude themselves*, or fall from, or *despaire in themselves*.

When

When what doth *pleaſe us*, doth *endanger us*, and *often hurt us*: it therefore reſteth, that we doe wholly *reſiſt our owne will*, and *withſtand* it:

14 For God will alwayes be *wanting to thoſe*, which ſeeke thoſe things that *hurt and offend the ſpirit*, which *ruleth all things*; and embrace thoſe things, which doe pamper and flatter the fleſh, which ſhould *be ſubject to the ſpirit, with thoſe he is not preſent*, neither will hee *ayde their endeavours, or be amongſt ſuch* in their prayers.

15 But you will ſay perhaps, that no man can *ſatisfie Gods Juſtice* of himſelfe or by himſelfe (I confeſſe) no man can, yet he hath promiſed *us*, that he will freely both bleſſe and *benefit all thoſe* that come to him by Chriſt.

16 *Standing* therefore upon more *ſucceiſull hopes*, let us *uſe* that *divine benefit* of his grace, leſt we ſeeke to *abuſe* the Lords *lenity* and *patience* towards us: but whiles here we *draw this earthly ayre*, let us *relie* on the *ſafe wing of faith*, leſt *wanting* here *any thing* neceſſary to ſalvation, wee finde our ſelves, at what time wee ſhall finiſh this life, to have defrauded our ſelves of the life eternall.

1 VIrtuti nullius rei *opus* eſt *adminiculo*,
2 Utpotè quæ nec curis nec vigilijs unquam vacua unicum finem reſpicit gaudij plenum, ſummæque jucunditatis ſcatentem:
3 Atque hanc ob cauſam cuncta quæ *laude* ſunt
4 *Digniſsima* (utpotè *Jove ſata*, & *ex divina ſapientia procreata*) ſecum meditatur; adeò ut
5 *Nullius rei ſe paniteat, pudeat que facti, miſeretur* tamen *noſtri*;
6 Quos toties *de futuris admoniros*, *nulliuſque* non *facinoris accuſatos*, & *condemnatos* contuetur mœrens.
7 Non tamen ob hoc ſe quiſquam dicat *gratiâ*, ſed benè agendi tum *voluntate*, tum *facultate ſpoliatum*: *his* etenim nos *privavit*, *omnique* virtutum *genere* & *ornatu denudavit* iniquus ille Serpens:
Cæterùm hoc ideò factum eſt, ut *à* peccatis per fidem Deus ſuos felici Marte (quæ ſua eſt miſericordia) gratis liberet.
8 Atque hinc fit, ut cùm *ad unumquodque ſcelus nati ſimus*, ſuus nos ſpiritus *ad meliora* indiès *aptos* & *induſtrios* reddat, ut quæ *ad ſalutem* ſunt *neceſſaria*, ab illo ſolo orantes impetremus.
Adde, quod nos à ſemetipſo *ad hæc accommodatos ad ſe vocet*, rapiatque (ſicut Apoſtolus *ad Romanos ſcribit*) & *ad exuenda vitia*, & *veram religionem colendam* nos *hortetur*; *ut* ad illius *tribunal accedentibus ad fidem noſtram excitandam* cœleſte illud elogium audire liceat;
9 *Ecce*, *Agnus* Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi.
10 Ex tantâ igitur ipſius in nos benignitate, & amore factum eſt, ut in hac vitâ *nullius rei indigeamus*, &

qui

qui in Domino dormiunt, gloriosâ cœlitum *coronâ potiantur.*

11 *Quanti* igitur est *æstimanda* virtus, quæ nos pro nihilo anteà reputatos edocet, *quanti* nostra *intersit,*

12 Non solùm *originis nostræ meminisse,* sed divinum in nos *amorem* & *mansuetudinem* semper *recordari?*

13 *Suadet* etiam *nobis, consulitque,* ut *Deo optimo maximoque* dies noctesque *pareamus,* & *obsecundemus:* Quippè qui *sibi confidentibus,* humiliterq; *servientibus,* non ulteriùs *irascitur, succensetve;* verum etiam obnixè *favet, medetur, parcit, ignoscit, succurrit, & auxiliatur:*
Dolet illi, quoties homines deficiunt, & *diludunt sibi.*
Cùm igitur quæ *nobis placeant, noceant* plerumq; & *officiant;* restat, ut *voluntati* & *arbitrio* nostro gnaviter *resistamus,* & *obviam occurramus.*

14 Semper enim illis *defuturus est Deus,* qui, quæ *Spiritui obsunt,* sectantur; quæque *carni prosunt,* vel blandiantur potiùs, cupiunt, desiderant, & amplexantur.

15 At dices fortassis, hominum neminem *divinæ justitiæ satisfacere* posse: Fateor equidem ex se, & per se neminem, non est tamen quod tibiipsi diffidas aut labascas, cùm omnibus ad se per Christum *accedentibus* liberè *benedicat* & *benefaciat Deus.*

16 *Melioribus* igitur *auspiciis freti,* hoc cœlesti potiùs *utamur beneficio,* dumque *terrestri hac vescimur aurâ,* tutissimis fidei *alis nitamur,* ne quâ *re* ad salutem *necessariâ* hìc *carentes, vitâ* impostèrùm *defuncti, æternâ* nos vitâ *defraudemus.*

Thoſe Rules have I ſeparated from the reſt, the better may you remember them.

741 1 THoſe Adjectives of Quantity — { *Hoc, id, quid, aliquid, tantum, quantum, aliquantum, nil, nihil, multum, plus, pluremum, &c.* have —— } Gent. of the Subſtantives following.

859 2 Thoſe Adverbes of { Quantity: *Sat, ſatis, abundè, parùm,* Time: as, *Nunc temporis, pridiè, poſtridiè* Calendarum, Place: as, *Ubivis* gentium, *nuſquam* gentium. Item, *Inſtar*, like; *è regione*, over againſt, —— } Genitive.

769 3 The phraſe of *Eſt* by an Eclipſis of — { *Officium, pars*, in the beſt part. *Proprium*, more common, —— } Genitive.

770 ¶ Except by *Meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum.*

840 4 The phraſes of { *Intereſt* principis, Magiſtratus, &c. *Refert* multum Chriſtianæ reipub. } Genitive.

841 5 { Meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ Intereſt, Refert, —— —— } Ablative.

6 Phraſes of the Adjective Poſſeſſive: (viz.) when *Meus, tuus, ſuus*, &c. expreſſed in Latin, as alſo ſo conſtrued, the *Genitive* yet of the Perſon: viz. *Mei, tui, ſui*, &c. is implicitely underſtood: as, Oculos meos deterſit *dormientis*, he wiped my eyes *ſleeping*: For, Oculos mei *dormientis*. —— —— Genitive.

7 Phraſes of the Perſon eloquently expreſſed in Latin, when yet we are to engliſh it by the poſſeſſive: as, Illuſtravit *mihi* oculos, hee opened my eyes. —— —— Dative.

791 8 The Phraſe of *Eſt*, or *Sunt*, where wee Engliſh it by have: as, —— { Eſt *mihi* mater: I have a mother. Sunt *mihi* duo nati: I have two ſons. }

9 The

9 The Phraſe of *Eſt* with a Gerund in *dum*, of Verbes of Geſture, where we Engliſh it by *muſt*: as, —— Abeundum eſt *mihi*, I muſt depart. Moriendum eſt *omnibus*, all men muſt die. —— Dative. 822

10 The Phraſe of *Sum, ei, fui*, and other Verbes, with two Datives: as, — Sum tibi *præſidio*, I am to thee a ſafeguard: Habere aliquem *præde*. 2. Datives. 798

11 The Phraſe of Verbes admitting two Accuſatives: as, —— Docere, Rogare, Celare, Monere, Induere *ſe calceos*. *Aliquem aliquid*. 2. Accuſ. 798

12 Obſerve what Verbes Compounded require ſuch Caſe as the Prepoſitions wherewith they are compounded require: as, —— Adire, Alloqui, Aggredi, Affari, *Aliquem*. —— Accuſat. 869
Exire, Egredi, Emigrare, *Vitâ*. —— Ablative.

13 Obſerve where, contrary to the uſe of the Prepoſition, the Verbes compounded with *Præ, ad, con, ſub, ob, poſt, ante, in, inter*, require —— 1 A Dative alone: as, Præcellere *alicui*. 2 A Dative with an Accuſative: as, Præferre *aliquem* alicui. 3 A Dative, or an accuſ. at your pleaſure: as, Anteire, *Alicui*, *Aliquem*. Datives. 790

1 WHo drink and ſwallow up too *much wine*, they little know or conſider how *much care* and *ſorrow* they may procure to themſelves thereby:

And now who thus live, they ſeem to have received *more counſell*, than they have carried away.

2 But hence commeth it to paſſe, that who have *ſufficient meanes* to live well, have yet *little wit* to govern it.

This is yet to live *like the brute beaſts*, and is *every where* now come into a cuſtome with the prodigall:

3 That though they know it to be the *duty of Chriſtians* to be modeſt and temperate in their diet and attire, doe yet imitate the ſwine, *whoſe property it is*, whiles they greedily eate the maſte, not to caſt their eyes to the tree from whence it falleth.

† But *it is our part*,

4 Yea, and *it ſtandeth every receiver* for himſelfe in

5 *hand* above all things, to give the Lord thankes,

6 And aſſoone as wee heare his voyce *crying* unto us by his Prophets, to obey and follow him:

7 For it behoveth us to know, that it is in his power alone, to open the *eyes of the blinde* and ignorant, and for the wiſe, to ſhut *up their underſtanding*, that they may not ſee that they doe ſee.

8 When therefore *we have need* of many things to ſalvation, and *have no meanes* in our ſelves to truſt unto;

9 *We muſt endeavour* every of us, as long as we live

in

in this earthly tabernacle,

10 That *to ſome we might be a ſuccour and helpe*, to others *a good example* of a better life; nothing can be a greater gaine to the common wealth.

Neither ought it to be *a leſſe care unto us*, in what manet the Common-wealth may be hereafter, than what it is in the preſent.

Otherwiſe what might we expect, than that we *become an hatred and contempt to our nephews*, who ſhall returne this our negligence *as a crime unto us?*

11 Old men therefore muſt apply themſelves *to teach their youth the right way* to live well, and *to put on themſelves the wings* of love and charity,

12 As whereby they may *flie* together *to heaven*:

13 Leſt the very Heathen (*who have gone before us*, and whom, for that they have *applied* themſelves *to good ſtudies*, we *prefer before many*) ſhall *goe before us* into the fellowſhip of the bleſſed Saints.

1 *Qui multum vini* exhauriunt, exsorbentque, vel protinùs nesciunt, vel sentire nolunt, *quantum* sibimet *oneris* imponunt, *quantumque doloris* incurrunt, infliguntque:

Et qui ad hunc modum vivunt, *plus* mihi videntur
2 *consilii* recepisse quàm reportasse. At hinc fit, ut quibus satis est facultatum ad benè beatèque vivendum, eisdem tamen ad easdem regendas, sapientiæ parùm suppetat:

Hoc autem ad *instar belluarum* est vivere;

Quod *nunc temporis ubique gentium* prodigis in consuetudinem venit, ut licèt bellè norint,
3 *Christianorum esse* modestè se gerere; lutosos tamen porcos obnixè imitantur: *Horum* enim *est*, dum glandibus avidiùs vescantur, oculos tamen ad arborem unde decidunt nusquam attollere.

4 At *nostrum est*,

4 Et *recipientium suâ cujusque interest*, maximèque
5 *refert* Deo optimo maximoque gratias agere,

6 Ipsique (simulatque vocem suam ad nos per Prophetas *clamantis* exaudiverimus) parere & obsecundare.

7 Hoc etiam nosse convenit, penes ipsum esse solum, tùm *cæcis* oculos aperire, tùm *sapientibus*, ne decernant quod cernunt, mentis aciem *perstringere* & obtundere.

8 Cùm igitur multis rebus *nobis opus sit* ad salutem, & nihil *nobis suppetat* cui confidamus;

9 *Elaborandum est unicuique* nostrum, quamdiù in hoc terrestri domicilio nobis *commorandum* sit;

10 Ut alii *aliis auxilio* & *ornamento*, *aliis exemplo* ad meliorem vitam simus, nihil enim majori rei-

pub.

pub. Christianæ quæstui esse possit:

Neque enim minori *nobis curæ esse debet*, qualis Reipublicæ status post mortem nostram futurus sit, quàm qualis sit hodiè.

Aliàs quid quæso expectemus, nisi ut *Nepotibus* nostris *odio & despicatui simus*,

Qui hanc *vobis* injuriam & negligentiam *vitio versuri sunt*?

11 Incumbant igitur Senes, ut *posteros suos* rectam vivendi *normam edoceant*, easdemque se amoris & charitatis *alas induant*, quibuscum cœleste regnum advolare possint:

12 Ne cùm *hac vitâ* nobis *emigrandum* sit,

13 Ipsi Ethnici, qui *nobis præcessere*, quosque, honestis *studiis incumbentes*, quàm *plurimis præferre* solemus, in cœlitum consortium nos sint longè antecessuri.

Author

Author ad Lectorem.

NOn nova sunt isthæc (Lector) si singula spectes,
Sed quæ sunt nostris sat bene nota scholis:
Ast novus iste labor te forsan (Zoile) pungat,
Cum neque nota probes, nec nova ferre valis:
Mitior interea mens sit Doctisque bonisque,
Ut quibus ex animo gratia major ineſt.
Si cui profuero satis est, nihil amplius optem,
Solus hic ingenii finis & artis erit.

Jo. H.

DANIELIS ARUNDELLI Medici ad Authorem Epigramma.

QUæ tu nota refers, nova sunt examine vulgi,
Nec sic grata minus, nam nova vulgus amat.
Tum quod nota sient Doctis, cum singula bellè
Discutias, Doctis non minus ista placent.
Ergo tu spurcas Luscorum temnito saxnas,
Attribuet laudis sat tibi docta cohors.
Quodque potest vulgus referet tibi pignus amoris,
Cui nova quæ fuerint, tu quoque nota facis.

Eiusdem in Momum.

UT Taurus cornu, Sonipes pede, Milvius ungue,
Marsus vulnifico dente tremendus Aper:
Sic pariter linguâ Momus metuendus acerbâ
Quâ ferus innocuos vulnerat ille libros,
Evomat ipse licèt stygium velut Hydra venenum,
Hic liber à Momi fulmine liber erit.

THE

THE THREE CONCORDS.

And first of the Concord of the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

HEre let your pupill first be practised for a time, to accord the Nominative Case to its Verbe, and the Verbe to its Nominative Case, according to its Number and Person: as,

In Iudicio *gratia absit*, causæ *merita discernantur*: 695
In Iudgement let *favour farewell*, let the merits of the cause be well weighed.

Virtutem *quis* non *amplectatur*? Ast ante virtutem sudorem *dii posuerunt*. 695
Who would not embrace vertue? But the gods have placed sweat and labour before vertue.

☞ Where yet by reason we see the word *It* in our English: Or that the Nominative case is placed more obscurely, you shall finde the Verbe of the third

third Person alone; and so may yee hold it as put Impersonally: as,

1. Pudet *me esse inertem*: It shameth mee to be idle.

2. *Non* est *turpe reipublicæ inservire*: It is no shamefull thing to serve the Common-wealth.

And according to this it is, that the Infinitive Mood, or some clause of speech precedent, is said to make the following Verbe the third Person: as,

Multa legisse delectat:
To have read much delighteth.

☞ Howbeit *Sum, fio*, and other Verbes the like, lying betweene two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers, may sometimes seem indifferently to accord to either, only I wish you to observe the place then of the Verbe,

As it accordeth to the Nominative { 1. former, 2. later.

1. Tulliola *delicia nostra cuum munusculis* flagitat. *Cic.*
Tulliola our delights requesteth your token.

Magna divitiæ sunt *lege naturæ composita paupertas*:
Great riches are by the law of nature, a more irksome poverty.

Captivi *præda militum* fuerunt:
The Captives were a prey of the Souldiers.

2. *Quid nisi secreta* læserunt *Phillida* sylvæ? *Ovid.*
What hath hurt Phillis but the secret woods?

Sanguis erant lachrymæ:
Bloud became as now her teares.

☞ And to this must you further note, that when two

two Substantives or two Persons singular shall lead your Verbe, there must your Verbe be of the plurall number: as,

Ego & uxor valemus: I and my wife are in health. 696. 697.
Si tu & tua valetis *gaudeo*: If thou and thy wife are in health I rejoyce.

And where we also admit this forme of speech by figure for the sense sake:

Romulus cum Remo *fratre leges* dabant: Romulus with his brother Remus made lawes.
Ego cum *uxore & filiis* valemus.

☞ Howbeit yee shall somtimes reade two Nominatives or more expressed, and the Verbe to agree onely to the last, although it be singular: as,

Divitias verò virtus & gloria comitatur:
Vertue and glory accompany riches.
Non Venus & vinum *sublimia pectora* regit:
Venus and wine subdue no noble hearts.

☞ Secondly, you must know, that there are divers Substantives, Pronounes, and others, which being singular, doe yet betoken a plurality, and so make the Verbe plurall: as,

Pars *occisi* sunt: Part of them were slaine.
Partim *signorum* sunt *combusta*:
Part of the ensignes were burned.
Planxerunt *eum omnis* Israel planctu magno:
All Israel bewailed him with great mone.
Uterque *nostrum* valemus: We are both in health.
Aperite aliquis *altutum ostium*:
One of you open the doore.

Where this forme is also admitted:

Quid *illic hominum* litigant? *Tot.*

What

What stir make those men there? For, *Quod genus hominum, &c.*

Alter *alterius onera* portate:
One beare anothers burden.

The Concord of the Substantive and the Adjective.

WHere your pupill must accord the Adjective to his Substantive in Case, Gender and Number: as,

701 *Bono loco* res humanæ *sunt, quod* nemo *nisi suo vitio* miser *est*: *Sen.*

The affaires of men are in an happie rode, because no man is miserable, but by his owne default.

701 Monstrosa res *est*, gradus summus & animus infimus:

It is a monstrous thing, an high degree and a base minde.

☞ Where yet the Adjectives may be put alone either { 1. Masculine, 2. Neuter: thus,

Pauci *quærunt Deum propter se, sed propter* aliud:

Few men seeke God for himselfe, but for some other end.

Turpe *seni vultus nitidi, vestesque decoræ*: *Corn. Gallus.*

It is a foule thing, a beautifull face and flovenly apparell in an old man.

☞ Where two Substantives singular require an Adjective plurall of the same Genders: as,

Mecænas

Mecœnas & Agrippa *fuere* Coætanei : 703

Mecenas and Agrippa were borne at one time.

☞ But if the Substantives be of divers Genders, then must the Adjective be of the worthiest Gender : The Masculine better than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter : as,

Mulciberi capti Marsque Venus *dolis* :

Mars and Venus being taken in a net by the policie of Vulcan.

And the like in this forme admitted;

Ilia *cum Lauso de Numitore* sati :

Illia with Lausus begot by Numitor.

Item, Bos & jumentum *sunt ad præsepe* alligati :

The Oxe and the stere bound to the stall.

Where yet we read by figure the Adjective made Neuter : as,

Lena & Scortum *sunt* perniciosissima :

The bawd and her harlot are most pernicious.

☞ But howsoever of things without life, though neither Substantive be of the Neuter Gender, yet must the Adjective be Plurall Neuter : as,

Virtus & religio *sunt hominibus* necessaria, *Deo* 713. 714.
gratissima :

Vertue and religion are necessary to men, gratefull to God.

Divitiæ, decus, gloria *in oculis* sita *sunt* :

Riches, honour and glory are admirable in the eyes of men.

But this instance we reade to the contrary, but seldome the Adjective agreeing with the former Substantive in Gender :

Per vim sunt leges & *plebiscita* coactæ :

The

The lawes and ordinances of the Commons were enacted:

As also,

Capita *conjurationis* trucidati. *Salust.*

The leaders of the conspiracie were slaine: meaning Catiline and Lentulus.

Duo millia *crucibus* affixi:

Three thousand were hanged:

Nobis absente: *Plaut.*

Wee being absent.

The Concord of the Relative with its Antecedent.

THe Relative and Antecedent must be of like Gender, Number and Person: as,

704. 705. 706. Ille *laudatu dignus est*, qui *laudanda facit*:

Hee is worthy to be praised, who doth things worthy of praise.

Where yet the Antecedent is not alwayes expressed in Latin: as,

Qui *Deum didicit, omnia didicit*:

Who hath learned God (he) hath learned all.

☞ After two Antecedents Singular, the Relative shall be Plurall, and agree in the worthiest Gender and Person: as,

Abrahamus & uxor *ejus à Pharaone liberaliter* 702
excepti *sunt*, *qui tamen in Ægypto non sunt diu*
commorati:

Abraham and his wife were liberally entertained

hed by Pharao, who yet were not long abiding in Egypt.

☞ But of things without life, the Relative shall be, as was the Adjective, put into the Neuter Gen. as, Virtuti & religioni *incumbendum*, quæ *sunt hominibus apprimè* necessaria: 713.7

Wee must apply our selves to vertue and religion, which are very necessary for men.

☞ But when the two Antecedents be of divers Genders, and the Relative placed between them, weigh to whether the Relative may best accord, to the { 1. *Former*. 2. *Latter*: as,

1. *Unus erat toto natura vultus in orbe*, Quem *dixêre* Chaos. (minem.

2. *Animal hoc providum & sagax*, quem *vocamus* ho-

Estne ea Lutetia, quem *nos Parisios dicimus*? Is not that Lutetia, *which* we call Paris?

1. One face of nature was to all things, which they termed a Chaos. (man.

2. This provident & wise creature, whom we call a

☞ But the Antecedent doth not always appear; as when 1. An Infinitive Moode, 2. or a clause of speech arise, then is the Relative Neuter of the third Person; as, 1. Saltare *in funere*, quod *minus decet, indecorum est*: To dance in the funerall, which is unseemly.

2. *Qui habet salem* quod *in te est: ne est*, habere *salem*: Who hath a pleasantnes which is in thee.

Quas meas *fortunas laudet*, qui *talem mihi filium adoptaverim*: Who will praise my fortunes, who have adopted such a son.

Here is the Person understood in the *Possessive*.

The Rules of the first Table of the Syntax, exemplified with what additions requisite.

First, when the Substantive, &c. commeth before the Verbe, Nominative: as,

1 OMnis summa *disciplinæ Christianæ in misericordia & pietate* est:
The *whole summe* of Christian discipline *is* in mercy and piety.

2 Tunè cede *malis, sed contra audentior ito:*
Yeeld not *thou* to vices, but proceed more bold against them.

3 Qui *modeste* paret, *videtur* qui *aliquando* imperet *dignus esse:*
Who modestly *obeyeth*, seemeth to be worthy, *who may rule* another day.

Note also that sometimes yet
1. An Adjective Neuter,
2. An Infinitive Moode,
3. A Clause of Speech,
4. An Adverbe may be
In the place of a Nominative: as,

1 Salubre est, *tum pium & commodum diluculò surgere:* It is an healthfull thing, &c.

2 Diluculò surgere, *ut* salubre, *sic pium & commodum* est: *To arise* early, as healthfull, so *is it* godly and profitable.

3 Adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter *artes* emollit *mores*, &c. Adde that *to have learned* good arts *doth soften* the manners, &c.

4 Partim

4 Partim *virorum* venerunt. 1
Part of the men *were sold.*

Secondly, the Conjunction That *being eclipsed in Latin, the Substantive shall be Accusative: as,*

Turpe est, eos qui benè nati sunt, turpiter vivere:
It is a shamefull thing, *that* who are well borne, *they should live* shamefully.

Deus homines *non vult otiosos* esse:
God will not *that men should be* idle.

Hæc est una omnis sapientia, non arbitrari se scire *quod nesciat:*
This is the onely wisdome, *that a man* doe never *suppose* that hee knoweth what hee is ignorant of.

☞ Where this forme of Speech then seemeth to be spoken by the Figure Antiptosis:

Sed vereor tarda causa fuisse mora: Ovid.
But I feare *that* there *was* a cause of this delay.

☞ But if you translate such Speech, as you may, by *quòd* or *ut*, this former Rule abateth: as,

Divino cultu neglecto, necesse est ut *nostra* gloria pereat:
Gods honour being neglected, it is necessary *that our honour perish.*

By this first forme of Speech doe the Latines speake more briefly and more elegantly, and so may you.

☞ Where yet note, that after a Verbe of 1. Sense, you are to use *quòd, that.* 2. Action, you are to use *ut, that* as,

1 *Audivi,* quòd *sit profectus Londinum:*
I heare say *that* he is gone to London.
2 *Profectus est Londinum,* ut *sua negotia expediat:*
Hee is gone to London, *that* hee may finish his businesse.

---

3. *The Relative Rule.*

WHere the Nominative Case commeth betweene the Relative and the Verbe, the Relative shall be such Case as the Verbe requireth: as,

716 *Fortuna* quem *nimium fovet, stultum facit:*
Whom fortune too much *favoureth,* it maketh him a foole.

Quemcunque *fortem* videris, *miserum neges: Publ.*
Whomsoever thou seest valiant, say not that hee is miserable.

☞ Where note, that the Relative giveth its rule to the Substantive wherewith it is joyned: as,
Quas copias colligimus, *refundimus.*
What riches we gather together, we again scatter.

☞ Words following the Rule of the Relative:
- *Uter,* whether of the both.
- *Qualis,* what manner.
- *Quantus,* how great.
- *Quantum,* how much.
- *Quantillum,* how little.
- *Quot,* how many.

Item, where
- *Talis,* such.
- *Tantus,* so great.
- *Tot,* so many.

maketh
- *Qualis:*
- *Quantus:*
- *Quot:*

as,

Utrum

Utrum *horum* mavis, *amicum blandientem, vel hostem sævientem?*
Whether of the both *had'st thou rather have,* a flattering friend, or a furious foe?
Qualem *hic nobis* mercatus es *Eunuchum?*
What manner of Eunuch hast thou *bought* us?
Quot amicos, *quotque inimicos* habeas, *res adversa docent:*
How many friends and how many enemies *thou hast,* poverty teacheth thee.
Quot cœlum stellas, *tot habet tua Roma puellas:*
So many courtizans hath Rome, *as the heaven hath starres.*
Item, Quàm multa acerba, *& perpessu aspera subit in hac vitâ* mortale genus?
How many sorrowes, and hard to be suffered doe *mortall men beare* in this life?

---

4. Of, *is a signe of the Genitive Case: as,*

HOminis *decus est ingenium,* ingenii *lumen eloquentia. Cic.* 737
The glory *of a man* is his wit, the light *of his wit* is his eloquence.
Major famæ *sitis est quàm* virtutis:
There is a greater thirst *of glory* than *of vertue.*
Omne bonum est sui profusivum;
Every good is liberall *of it selfe.*
Qui bonus, hic recti conscius esse solet:
Who is a good man, is conscious *of his honesty.*
Natura amans est sobolis;

Nature is *carefull of her issue.*

Note that *Amans* is used here as an Adjective, not as a Participle: as, *Sciens boni atque mali*: For, skilfull of good and evill.

Item, *Appetens* vini: greedy *of wine.*

Fidens, / *Constans* } animi: { Bold *of minde* or *heart.*

Imprudens regionis: Ignorant *of the coast.*

Fugiens laboris: Disdainfull *of labour.*

Item, *Æger, dubius, victus, captus, diversus* animi.

Maturus ævi: *Minor* capitis: *Hor. Æger* consilii: Weake of counsell.

Or thus otherwise;

Ab animo amens: Animo æger:

Pedes vel pedibus æger:

☞ Where yet those Partitives, Interrogatives, and words of Number, you may use with a Genitive or a Preposition: as,

Alter, Uter, / *Neuter,* } horum / ex his } *Immunis,* { Tanti mali, / ab omni malo, / militiâ.

Extorris { Regni, / Patriæ.

Primus omnium, ex omnibus, inter omnes, ante omnes.

Pauci ex multis *sunt amici homini, qui veri sunt:*

Few *of many* are such friends to a man, who are trusty.

And contrary to our former Rule we reade,

Et id genus *alia*: for, *alia ejusdem generis.*
Homo id ætatis: for, *ejus ætatis: per Antiptosin.*

5. *Of, after a Verbe, a Preposition: as,*

EX sapientibus discas, *quò fias melior*; ex stultis, *quò fias cautior*:
Learne of the wise, that thou maist be better, and of fooles, that thou maist be more wary.
Homo factus est ex limo *terræ, ut* à Deo expurgetur:
Man was *made of the slime* of the earth, that hee might be *purged of God.*
De malè *acquisitis non gaudebit tertius hæres*:
The third heire shall never *rejoyce of ill gotten goods.*
Felices essent artes, si de iis *soli Artifices judicarent*:
Arts were happy, if onely Artists might *judge of them.*
Magni errores non nisi ex magnis *prodire ingeniis*:
Great errours have never *sprung* but *of great wits.*

But for this particle *Of* here intended, it beareth yet the signification also of { *Out of.* / *By.* / *From.* / *Concerning.*

6. Of, *spoken in Praise or Dispraise, a signe of the Genitive or Ablative, and thus Governeth after the Verbe* Sum, es, fui.

Ratio atque inclinatio temporum permagni momenti est:

The reason and inclination of times is *of great moment.*

742 Exilis *est* animi, *quem incurvat vel minima injuria:*
Hee is but *of a shallow brain,* whom a small injurie can move.

742 2 *Simus eâ semper* mente, *quam virtus & ratio præscribit.*
Let us ever be *of that minde,* which vertue and reason prescribeth.

742 *Cæcus amor* surdis auribus *esse solet:*
Blinde love is wont to be *of deafe eares,*

☞ And here note, that where the Genitive is so used, *Homo* or *Res* are eclipsed: And where the Ablative is so eclipsed, *Præditus* or *Imbutus* are eclipsed.

---

7. *The Participle in* dus *with the signe* Of, *requireth a Dative.*

753 *Ultima semper* expectanda *dies* homini *est:*
The last houre is evermore *to be expected of men.*

753 *Sepè* omnibus culcanda *est via lethi:*
The way of death is oft *to be trod of all men.*

753 *Inepte quæris, an* colendæ *sint* tibi *imagines? quæras, an* tibi fabricandæ?
Thou doest fondly enquire, whether images *are to be worshipped of thee?* enquire first, whether they are *to be made of thee?*

☞ And the like, as the Participles in *dus,* might

I with *Lilly* say of the Adjectives ending in *bilis*: as,

Fortunæ telis inviolabiles sunt Deorum filii; 753
The sons of God are not *to be touched of* or by *the darts* of fortune.

Stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis ære: 753
An whore waiteth *to be bought of any man* for money.

Silex impenetrabilis ferro: 753
The flint stone is not *to be broken of the iron.*

☞ But I referre you for this to your readings, where some Participles ending in *dus*, use *of* as a Preposition, as doe their Verbes: as,

A nobis facti sumus mali, ergo a Deo sumus purificandi:
Wee are made of our selves wicked, and therefore are *to be purged of God.*

Omnis felicitas a Deo est expetenda & expectanda:
All felicity is to be sought and *to be expected of God.*

---

8. 1 At *a place is a signe of the Genitive.*

2 *And for places of the Plurall Number or third Declension,* ——— { *Dative, or Ablative*: as,

——— *Cuncta venalia Romæ*, 830
Templa, Sacerdotes, altaria, thura, ministri: Mant.
All things are saleable *at Rome*:
Temples, Priests, altars, incense; and what not but grace?

*Quibus male constituta sunt nuptiæ, tum domi foris*que *infortunati sunt*: 831

Whose

Whose marriages are ill made at first, they are infortunate both *at home* and abroad.

§31 Humi, *an sublimi putrescas, quid interest?*
Whether thou rot *on the earth* or above, what mattereth it?

§32 2 *Haudquaquam difficile est Atheniensem* Athenis *laudare:*
It is no hard matter to praise an Athenian *at Athens.*

---

9. To *is a signe of the Dative Case: as,*

Non tutum est Regibus *dare consilium:*
It is no safe thing to give counsell *to Princes.*
Commorandi hic nobis natura diversorium, non habitandi, dedit:
Nature hath here given *to us* a place to rest our selves in, not to dwell in.
Diis proximus ille est, quem ratio, non ira movet: Sen.
Hee is next *to God,* whom reason, and not anger moveth.
Nihil est tam contrarium rationi *atque* constantiæ, *quam fortuna.*
Nothing is so contrary *to reason* and *constancy,* as fortune.
Turpia lucra fuge, non sunt æqualia damnis:
Avoid foule gaines, they are not equall *to their losses.*
Hence say we aswell: *Lavandis pedibus:*
Dedit mihi aquam ad *lavandos pedes:*

Give

Give me water *to wash* my feete.
But this is the Latines variety, as in these Speeches.

Donare { Alicui *rem aliquam*, / *Aliquem re aliquâ*.

Referre { Alicui *rem aliquam*. / *Rem* ad *Senatum*.

Superstes { Dignitatis *paternæ*. / Dignitati paternæ.

Affinis { Sceleri. / Sceleris.

Conscius { Facinori. / Facinoris.

Similis alicui quoad mores, alicujus quoad formam:
Est enim vis tanta naturæ, ut homo nemo velit, nisi homini *similis esse:*
There is so great a force of nature, that no person would be *like to any* other Creature but *to Man*.
Sæpè solet similis filius esse patris:
It often happeneth that the son is *like to the father*.

Diversus { *Alicui*. / *Ab aliquo*.

Alienus { Mihi. / *Ab aliquo, nihil alienum nostra necessitudine*.

Obnoxius { Crimini. / *Criminis*.

EXCEPT. 10. To *a place, a signe of the Accus. as,*

NE temerè Abidum *naviges:*
Saile not rashly *to Abidos*.
Insipiens verè est ululas qui portat Athenas:
He is unwise that transporteth owles *to Athens*.

Item,

Item, we use *domum, rus*: as,

Si urbis te tædium ceperit, concede rus, *ubi verò ruris*, domum *repedes*:

If you be weary of the Citie, walke *to the Countrey*; if of the Countrey, returne *home*.

II. For, *how a signe of a Dative*:

After these Adjectives; *Aptus, idoneus, necessarius*: *&c.*

NON Venus apta feris, *Veneris nec filius* armis:
Neither Venus, nor yet her son Cupid *is fit for fierce warre*.

Furibus idonea *nox est*, veritati *lux*;
The night is *fit for theeves*, the light *for truth*.

In extrema fortuna constitutis *haud* facile *est emergere*:
It is not *easie for them* who are drench'd in extreme poverty, to arise up againe.

Nihil loci est judicio, *ubi totum tribuitur* voluptati, *nihil* virtuti:
There is no place *for judgement*, where the whole is given *to pleasure*, and nothing *to vertue*.

After those Verbes; *Paro, consulo, licet, &c.*

Germano *insidias Germanus sæpè paravit*,
At nunquam verus Piladi *insidiatur Orestes*:
The kinsman hath often set a snare *for his kinsman*, but never doth the true Orestes lye in ambush *for his Pilades*.

Qui sapit, ille animum fortunæ *præparet omni*:
He that is wise, let him *prepare* his mind *for all fortunes*.

Principi

Principis est consulere patriæ: *ut illius parens & haberi velit & possit.*

It is the part of a Prince to provide *for his country*, that he may both will, and so be accounted its parent.

Non licet cuivis *quod quibusdam licet:* 842

It is not lawfull *for every man* that is lawfull for some.

Quod nobis *expediat considerandum, non quid liceat:* 842

Wee must consider what is expedient *for us*, not what is lawfull *for us.*

See { *Providere* } *Sibi.*
{ *Prospicere* } *Saluti suæ.*
{ *Consulere* }

Cura nobis *luculentum focum: Par* pari *referre.*

---

12. From, *after Verbes of Taking away, a signe of the Dative: as,*

Nihil perfectum est, cui *vel adimi, vel adjici quidquam potest:* 805

Nothing is perfect, *from which* any thing can be taken away, or whereto any thing can be added.

Subtrahe ligna foco, *si vis extinguere flammam:* 805.

Take the wood *from the fire*, if you will quench the flame.

Superbia aufert mihi *Deum, invidia proximum, ira meipsum: Hugo.*

Pride taketh God *from me*, envy my neighbour, anger my selfe.

Tolle homini *humanitatem, & quid erit nisi bestia?* 805

Take courtesie *from a man*, & what is he but a beast?

Item

Paulùm sepultæ *distat* inertiæ *calata virtus*:
Concealed Vertue doth not much *differ from buried sloath*.
Plebi *dissidere*; To differ from the vulgar.
Solstitium pecori *defendite*: Keepe the Sun from the beautie.
But contrary to this Rule is this Example,
Ne abjicias me à facie *tuâ, nec Spiritum Sanctum tuum à me auferas*: *Psal.* 51. 11.
Cast me not away *from thy face*, nor *take* thy holy *Spirit from me*.

---

13. *If the Substantive or Person followeth a Verbe, or any part of the Verbe*: accusative.

QUi dat beneficia, *Deos imitatur, qui repetit*, fœneratores:
Who *giveth rewards, imitateth God*, who seeketh againe that they have given, *imitateth our Usurers*.
Multi si examinarent opera sua, *invenirent nisi* fæces:
Many men if they would *examine their workes*, should *finde them* but *dregs*.
Paucos *viros* fortes *natura procreat, bonâ institutione* plurimos *reddit industria*:
Nature *bringeth forth few men valiant*, labour and industry *maketh* many so to be by good institution.
Homo frugi omnia *recte facit*:
A good husband or frugall man *doth all things well*.
Ægritudo, carnem *vulnerat*, mentem *curat*:

Sickness

Sickness doth *wound the flesh*, but it *cures the soule*.
Jejunium orationem *roborat*, *oratio sanctificat* jejunium.

Fasting doth *strengthen our prayer*, our prayer doth *satisfie our fast*.

Oratorem *irasci minime* decet, *similare non dedecet*:
It doth not *become an Orator* to be angry, to faine himselfe so it is not unfitting.

Magnates *dare parva pudet*, *dare* magna *recusant*:
Great men are ashamed *to give small rewards*, they refuse *to give great*.

Cæca sunt divitiæ, ac se inspicientes excæcant:
Money is blinde, and it *blindeth men beholding it*.

Injurias ferendo, majorem laudem *quam ulciscendo* meremur:
By *suffering injuries*, wee *deserve more praise* than by *revenging them*.

Nemo me *salutatum venit*, *quem non resalutem*:
No man commeth to *salute me*, whom I doe not resalute.

☞ That some Participles are used with a Genitive following them, reade the Examples of the fourth and seventh Rule of this Table.

☞ For the Participles of the Preter-tense, used in the Active sense, requiring an Accusative, see our Examples in the last Table, in the tenth Rule: as,

Tum breviter Dido vultum *demissa profatur*: for *demisit eos*.

Then Dido *casting downe her eyes*, spake in few words.

14. Sum,

14. Sum, Existo, Fio, *require Nominatives.*

Clementia ornamentum *imperiorum* est, *simul & certissima salus: Cic.*

Clemency *is the ornament* of kingdomes, as also a certain safeguard of them.

Mulier domus salus est & calamitas. *Ex Hesiodo.*

A woman *is the safeguard* and *calamity* of her house.

Fidus amicus salutaris medicina est: *Cic.*

A faithfull friend *is an wholsome medicine.*

Pravi feliciter agentes, morbus sunt *Reipublicæ:*

Wicked men, living happily, *are the bane* of the Common-wealth.

Multorum malorum prætextus & velamenta sunt *opes:*

Riches *are the cloakes* and *veiles* of many evils.

Quamdiu sim, alienum est; quamdiu vir bonus sim, meum est: *Sen.*

As long as I am, it is another mans propriety, as long I am a good man, *it is mine owne.*

Omnia quæ gemimus & expaveſcimus tributa *vitæ* sunt. *Sen.*

All things that wee grieve at or feare, they *are* the *tributes* of this life.

Maturè fias senex, si diu vis esse senex:

Be thou *an old man* betimes, if thou wilt be an old man long.

Sint modò Auladi, qui Cytharædi fieri *non possunt:*

Let them be Pipers, who cannot *be made Harpers.*

Nullum opus esse *putes* probrum, *sunt otia probrum:*

Thinke you no labour *to be a reproach,* idleness is a reproach.

Maxima

Maxima pars Christiani est, velle fieri Christianum:
The greatest part of a Christian is, to will *to be made a Christian*, or, that he were a Christian.

☞ But for the like instances of Verbes of Gesture, exemplified by *Lilly*, to require Nominatives, it may suffice for the most, for you to note the Concord of the Adjectives with their Substantives: as,

Incedo claudus: I goe *lame*.
Petrus dormit securus: Peter sleepeth secure.
Malus Pastor cubat supinus:
An evill shepheard lyeth *supine*.
Studeto stans: Study thou *standing*.

And for what Substantives follow such Verbes, it sufficeth, that what was before the Nominative Case, & there belong both to one thing (which is the intent also of the sequent Rule) they shall be put into one and the same Case: as,

Cede repugnanti, cedendo victor *abibis*:
Give place to the proud Insulter, by yeelding thou shalt depart *victor*.
Et sedeo durus Janitor *ante fores*:
I sit a sterne *Porter* before the doores.

---

15. *Verbes Passives require Nominatives.*

CUr dicitur *Deus* Pater *misericordiæ*, & Dominus Justitiæ? 762
Why is God *called* the *Father* of mercy, and *Lord* of Justice?
Nemo nascitur Artifex:

No man *is borne an enemie.*

Deus appellatur Deus *pacis, quia per Christum reconciliati sumus, qui est pax nostra:*

God *is called the God* of peace, because wee are reconciled unto him by Christ, who is our peace.

Senilis stultitia (quæ deliratio appellari *solet) senium levium est, non omnium:*

Old mens folly (which is wont *to be termed dotage*) is the property of light old men, not of all.

Multi videntur veri *Dei* cultores, *cùm sint meræ Hypocritæ:*

Many *seem the true worshippers* of God, when yet they are meere hypocrites.

☞ And here might I give you a reason, why in this Example (*Dedoceberis à me istos mores*) the Verbe Passive requireth an Accusative, for that *tu*, which is the Nominative Case to the Verbe, and *mores*, belong not both to one thing: as also, for that the Verbe Active *Doceo* requireth two Accusatives, & so may wee transferre the one of them to the Verbe Passive, as in these two instances wee may note:

Græcas literas, *eruditus:* being taught *the Greeke tongue.*

Dum mutat *vultus*, induiturque togam:

Whiles *he changeth* his young *countenance*, and *puts on* his *gowne* of gravity.

---

16. *What Prepositions require Accusatives.*

BRevissima ac *divitias* per *contemptum divitiarum via est: S. B.*

The

The shortest way *to* riches, *is by* the contempt of riches.

Miser est Imperator, apud *quem vera reticentur*:
Miserable is that Emperour or King, *from* whom the truth is concealed.

Dii sudorem posuerunt ante *virtutem*:
God hath placed sweat and travell *before* vertue.

Adversus invidiam nihil prodest vera dicere:
Against envie it profiteth not to speake the truth.

Rarò quisquam erga *sua bona satis cautus est*:
Seldome is any man cautilous enough *over* his vertues.

Imperium concupiscentibus, nihil medium inter *summa ac precipitia*: *Tac.*
To those that desire a Kingdome, there is no meane *betweene* the heighth and the downfall.

Quis juxta *viperam securus dormit*?
Who is it that sleepeth safe *neere to* a Viper?

Sapientem decet non post *factum, sed* ante *factum sapere*:
It becommeth a wise man to be wise *before*, not *after* the deed.

Qui per *virtutem perit, haud pòl interit*:
Who perisheth *by reason* of his vertue, certes hee dieth not.

Homo extra *corpus est suum cùm irascitur*:
A man is *out of* his body when he is angry.

Ob *peccatum affligi, grave est, sed non meliorem fieri, gravissimum.*
To be punished *for* an offence, it is grievous, but then not to become better, is most grievous.

Ille veraciter charitatem habet, qui amicum diligit

in Deo, & inimicum propter *Deum:*
Hee hath possessed Charity truely, who loveth his friend in God, and his enemy *for* Gods sake.
Meritò sine lege pereat, qui secundum *legem vivere recusaverit:*
Let him perish deservedly, who refuseth to live *according* to the Law.
Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans *mare currunt:*
They change the Climate not their minde, who flie *beyond* the Seas.
Omnia in se habet, omnia ei adsunt bona, quem penes *est virtus:*
All things are present to him in whose *power* vertue is.

---

17. O *in Exclamation or Admiration,* 1. *Accusative, or* 2. *Nominative.*

1 O *Curas hominum, O quantum est in rebus inane? Persius.*
O the cares of men, how much vanity is in the world?
O urbem venalem, & maturè perituram, si emptorem invenerit:
O Citie to be bought and sold, and in the way to perish, if it might finde a purchaser.
Ehu *conditionem hujus temporis:*
O the condition of this time.
Item, by an Eclipsis; as,
Deum O *immortalem:* O immortall God.
Me miserum: *O miserable* man I.

2. *O misera vita vatis, qua tamdiu resides in voluptate, quamdiu fortune posit libido, &c.*
O the miserable condition of our life, which so long resideſt in pleaſure, as the luſt of fortune can.
O humane malitie deteſtanda crudelitas, fera parcunt, aves paſcunt, homines inſidiantur & ſeviunt:
O deteſtable cruelty of humane malice, the wilde beaſts doe ſpare us, the birds doe feed us, men lye in wait for us and wax ſevere.
Item, Heu *pietas*, heu *priſca fides*: *O* piety, *O* ancient faith.
Heu *cura mentis, tumeſactaque corda ſecundis*:
O the cares of the minde, *O* the hearts of men puffed up with their proſperity.

---

18. *The Vocative Caſe knowne by calling or ſpeaking to.*

Sint Mecenates, non deerunt (Flacce) *Maones*:
Let there be good Patrons (*Flaccus*) there ſhall not want good ſtudents.
Nihil eſt (Antipho) *quin male narrando poſsit depravari*:
There is nothing (*Antipho*) but by ill acting, it may be depraved.
Vis fieri dives (Pontice?) *nil cupias*:
Wilt thou become rich (*Ponticus?*) then covet nothing.
To this Vocative may you no leſſe adde theſe particles or Interjections, *O*, *proh*, *hem*, *heus*, *euge*: as,
O Nazarene, *dux Bethelema, verbum Patris*:
O thou *Nazarite*, Prince of Bethelem, the word of the Father.

Proh Sancte Jupiter: Hem mea lux: Heus Pamphile. Euge serve *fidelis*: well done *good servant*.

☞ And here may you see the cause, why the words of the Vocative Case, are said to be of the second Person, which is not so said, in any respect of themselves, but of the Relative word which then followeth them: as,

O Nazarene, *dux Bethelemæ*, qui *salus es gentibus*: *O Nazarite*, Prince of Bethelem, *who* art a safeguard to all Nations!

Vestram fidem imploro (Judices) qui *causam nostis*: I beseech your ayde (*most reverend Judges*) *who* know the cause.

---

1 2 3 4

19. In, with, by, through, *Signes of the Ablative.*

1 *INcertum est*, quo *te* loco *mors expectet*; *itaque tu illam* omni loco *expectes*. *Sen.*

Uncertaine it is, *in what place* death may awaite for thee, doe thou therefore expect it *in every place*.

Plures amicos rebus secundis *pare*, *paucos amicos* rebus adversis *probes*:

Procure thou many friends *in thy prosperity*, try thou few *in thy adversity*.

2 *Omnis insipiens* arrogantiâ & plausibus *tenetur*:

Every foole is delighted *with pride* and *vain glory*.

Venter mero *æstuans citò desipiunt in libidinem*:

The belly charged *with wine*, doth soone fome into Lust.

3 *Vivitur*

3 *Vivitur* ingenio, *cætera mortis erunt*:
Wee live *by our wit*, other parts are of death.
Lege *sumus servi, ut* pace *simus liberi*:
By the Law we are servants, that we may be free *by peace*.
Turpissimum est hominem infælicem esse suâ culpâ:
It is a shamefull thing, that a man should become miserable *through his owne default*.

☞ Where yet note, that *In* is more indifferent both before *Materiall*, or *not Materiall* Substantives } A Signe to the Ablative: A Preposition to the Ablative: as.

In manu *fortunæ quod positum est, disponis, quod* in tuâ, *dimittis*:
What is *in the hands* of Fortune, thou disposest, what is *in thine owne hands*, thou lettest goe.
Fraus sublimi regnat in aulâ:
Deceit reigneth *in the Courts* of Princes.
In amore *insunt omnia*:
In love are all things.
In insidiis *esse*: In deliciis *habere*: In loco *fratris amare*: *Esse* in morâ *quo minus*, &c.
In ore *esse omni populo*: In oculis esse.
To the Signe *With* belong these Phrases.

Irâ } *Excandescere, flagrare, capi, æstuare,*
Dolore } *ardere.*

Amore } *Rei alicujus* { *Abduci.*
Studio } { *Teneri.*
Desiderio } { *Efferri.*

Timore *percelli*: Vino *inebriari*.
Copiis *affluere, abundare*. Laudibus *afficere*.
Morbo, calculo, fame, penuriâ *laborare*.

Contra rarius : *ut*,

Quarum rerum *abundamus*, & *quarum indigemus* :

With what things we abound, and what we want.

☞ Yet is the Preposition *Cum*, *with*, oft in use, both before Substantives of things materiall and not materiall : as,

Facile cum *oleo aquam misceas*, *ast illud aquam supprimet* :

Easily maist thou mixe oyle *with* water, but the oyle will then suppresse the water.

Fulmen est ubi cum *potestate habitat iracundia* :

There is a fierie rage, where anger dwelleth *with* power.

Lis est cum *forma magna pudicitia* :

There is a great strife of honesty *with* beauty.

☞ To the Signes *By*, *through*, belong also those Speeches :

Grandis natu : *Minor*, *maximus*, *minimus* natu.

Suâ sponte. Suapte naturâ.

Suo ingenio, & suapte industriâ.

Eâ conditione. Eâ lege *atque* omine.

Meo, giganteo, alieno more.

Per, *by*, is no lesse in use before the words of ——— { *Time*. *Place*. *Swearing*.

Per triduum. Per *multos dies*. Per 50. *annos*.

Per mare, per terras, &c. Per omnes Deos *jurare*.

Observe yee alwayes yet for those particles *by* or *through* those other Prepositions used : viz. ——— { *Ex*. *De*. *Pra*. *Ad*. *Ab*.

Ex *aspectu nascitur amor* :

Love

Love doth spring up *by* the eye.
De *vultu aliquem noscere:*
Præ timore sapius amittuntur occasiones.
Erat ad ripam fluminis ingens arbor.
Aspe quam successu rerum habebat.
Through hope, which the successe of his affaires had gathered.

---

1 2 3

20. In, with, by, through *before personall things always Prepositions, as,*

1 *DOlus an virtus quis in hoste requirat?*
In *Militis unius sors est,* In *Imperatore universorum periculum est:*
In a Souldier lieth the fortune of one man, *in* the Generall, the danger of the whole army.
2 *Non nisi Larvæ* cum *mortuis luctantur:*
None but Hagges doe wrastle *with* the dead.
Mobile mutatur semper cum *principe vulgus:*
The inconstant multitude are always changed *with* their Prince.
3 *Nihil interest utrum* per *alios, an per seipsum faciat:*
It nothing differeth, whether hee doth it *by* himselfe or another.

Observe likewise, as before, where for *by* or *through*, those Prepositions are used before Personall things. *A, ab. E. Propter. Juxta.*

A te factum est scelus hoc.
Ab *Adamo mors intravit.*

Gravida

Gravida è Pamphilo est.
Propter *hunc assistis.*
Juxta *te sum*: I am *hard by* thee.

And yet may you here reade sometimes those former Prepositions, before Personall things eclipsed: as,

O domus antiqua, heu quàm dispari dominare Domino? i. à dispari Domino.
O ancient house, alas by how unlike a Lord art thou lorded?

---

21. Por. *as (For my sake) a Signe of the Ablative: as,*

799 *Qui propter pecuniam vel libidinis amorem vivitur, ostendit se nunquam sui causâ vixisse.*
Who dieth for the love of money or his lust, doth shew, that hee never lived for his owne *cause* or *sake.*

Malus est vocandus qui sui causâ est bonus.
Hee is to be reckoned an evill man, that is good *for his owne cause.*

Certis nominibus *mihi grandem pecuniam debet:*
He oweth me much *for many causes.*

Idq; eo consilio *feci:* I have done it *for that cause.*

Where yet you may reade these formes of Speech no lesse usuall:

Multis de causis: *For many causes.*
Gravissimis de causis.

Ad memoriam *aliquid notare:* To note *for* memory sake.

Amare

Amare aliquem { *In Deo.* / *Propter Deum:*

To love one *for Gods sake.*

Per Christum Jesum: *For Christs sake.*

Per illius vulnera: *For his passions sake.*

Quod te per hanc dextram *oro, obtestorque, & Virg.*

Which I beseech thee *for this my right hand* lifted up to thee.

---

22. For, *before the word of Price, a Signe of the Ablative.*

Omnia veneunt pecuniâ. 8 o o

All things are to be bought and sold *for money.*

Virtus parvo pretio *licet omnibus:* 8 o o

Vertue is sold to every man *for a small price.*

Viginti minis *opinor me posse illam vendere:* 8 o o

I suppose I can sell her *for twenty pounds.*

Terentio *Emi, vendidi, edixi.* 8 o o

Hic nimirum est animus omnium, ut velint vili *emere,* charo *vendere:* 8 2 8

This is the minde of all men, that they would buy *for little,* or good cheape; but sell *for much,* or at a deere hand.

☞ And to this Rule seeme to belong those Phrases of the Latines, which yet yee may expound diversly.

Constat parvo *fames,* magno *fastidium:*

Hunger is to be had *for little,* lothsomnesse *for much,* or costeth much.

Scrupula venibant sestertiis vicenis:

The scruples were sold *for* 20. *Sesterties.*

Magno

Magno ubique pretio *virtus æstimatur :*
Vertue is esteemed *for a great price*, or, at a great price.

Quantâ pecuniâ *constat liber iste ?*
For how much money was this booke bought ?

Tanto *nos delicia & fœmina constat : Plin.*
For so much money had wee those delicacies and damsels ; or, so much they cost us.

☞ But the word of Price is sometimes used by those Genitives, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, &c.* as,

Quanti *quanti, benè emitur quod necesse est :*
For how much or how little, it is well bought that is needfull.

Magis illa juvant quæ pluris *emitur :*
Those things doe more delight us, that are bought *for the more*, or, at a deer rate.

---

23. From *a place, a Signe of the Ablative : as,*

836 *Est lupus infestus gregibus, discedite* Româ :
The wolfe is hurtfull to the flock, depart *from Rome.*

☞ Note yet, that for those signes *At, in, to,* and *from a place,* if you adde any word to the place ; as, *at* the Citie of Yorke, *at* the Universitie of Oxford, &c. here you must use your Preposition : as,

Veni de Susis *ad Urbem Alexandriæ :*
I came *from Susis* to the Citie of Alexandria.

Item, De Brunduſio : De Venatu.

24. *Than,*

24. Than, *in comparison, a Signe of the Ablative.*

NVllum theatrum virtuti conscientiâ *majus est?* 754
There is no greater Theater to vertue *than the conscience.*

Nihil est amabilius virtute, *nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum:* 754
Nothing is more amiable *than vertue*, nothing more allureth to love.

Nihil est incertius vulgo, *nihil obscurius* voluntate *hominum:* 754
Nothing is more uncertaine *than the common people*, nothing more obscure *than the will* of men.

Nihil amico opportuno *amitius:* 754
Nothing is more dear *than a friend* in time of need.

Juventa *nihil fugacius, qua ubi semel evolavit, redit nunquam:*
Nothing is more flitting *than youth*, and when it hath once flowne away, it never returneth.

In publicis consiliis nihil est æqualitate *æquius:*
In publick counsels, nothing is more equall *than equality.*

☞ And the like after those Adverbes *magis* and *minùs, more* and *lesse:* as,

Omnibus ego gemmis *granum hordei malo:* (For, *magis velim.*)
I had rather have a graine of barley, *than all pretious stones.*

Item, Lachrimâ *nihil citius aresci, præsertim in alienis malis:*

Nothing

Nothing drieth up ſooner *than a teare*, eſpecially in other mens loſſes.

Doctrinâ *nihil charius emitur, nihil vilius venditur:*
Nothing is bought dearer *than learning*, nothing is ſold better cheape.

Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno *coſtinunt: Cicero.*
Diſhoneſt manners doe defile coſtly apparell worſe *than dirt.*

Celerius opinione *venturus dicitur:*
Hee is ſaid to come ſooner *than our thought.*

Dicto *citius adero:*
I will come ſooner *than a word* out of your mouth.

☞ But if you tranſlate your Speech by *Quàm*, as you may, this Rule abateth in both: as,

Nulla neque major neque arctior neceſtitudo, quàm *illa matrimonii.*
There is no greater nor faſter bond of friendſhip, *than* that of matrimony.

Melior dux circumſpectus, quàm *projectè audaculus.*
Better is a circumſpect Captaine, *than* one foolehardy.

Nihil eſt miſerius, quàm *animus hominis conſcius:*
Nothing is more miſerable, *than* the minde of a man that is conſcius, or *than* a guilty conſcience.

Nihil facilius quàm *amor putreſcit:*
Nothing putrefacteth or periſheth ſooner *than* love.

Natura nihil habet præſtantius, nihil quod magis expetat, quàm *honeſtatem*, quàm *decus:*
Nature hath nothing more excellent, nothing that it expecteth more *than* honeſty, *than* dignity, *than* glory.

And

And the like may be said by *Ac.* *Atque.*

Nemo est tam demens, qui vitam alicujus magis ac *suam diligit: Cic.*
No man is so mad, that loveth the life of another man more *than* his owne.

Non Apollinis magis verum atque *hoc responsum:*
The answer of Apollo is no truer *than* this.

Arctior mihi nullus vivit atque *is est:*
No kinder or neerer friend liveth *than* he to me.

---

25. *Prepositions to the Ablative* A, ab, abs, *&c.*

INtempestiva benevolentia nihil à simultate differt.
Friendship unseasonable doth nothing differ *from* a displeasure.

Turpissimum est quando cum *vitâ pugnat oratio:*
It is a shamefull thing, when our speech differeth *from* our life.

Non est præclarum divitem esse, sed è rebus pulchris.
It is not praise worthy to be rich, but *of* things praise worthy.

Quod agere coram *hominibus malum est, id malum* coram *Deo est velle. Cic.*
What is dishonest to doe *before* men, it is heinous *before* God to will it.

Suscipienda bella sunt ob eam causam, ut sine *injuriâ* in *pace vivatur:*
Warres are for that cause to be taken in hand, that men may live *in* peace *without* injury.

☞ Note

☞ Note here for those Prepositions you may use them as you reade them without offence:

Onely for *Sub*, *under*, it requireth commonly before the words of *Place* 1. an Ablative, and before the words of *Time* 2. an Accusative.

1. Sub vestimentis *tegere*: To hide *under his garments*.

Sub Coronâ, sub hastâ *vendere*:
To sell *under the Crowne*, or *speare*.

Sub dio, *Abroad in the aire*.

Sub oculis, *Under the eye*.

Sub imperio *alicujus esse*, To be *under command*.

Sub Luna *nihil est nisi mortale & caducum*:
Under the Moone there is nothing but what is mortall and infirme.

Sub urbe *est agelli paululum*:
Nere *to the Towne* there is a small plot of ground.

2 Sub noctem, sub vesperum: *Within night*.

Sub idem tempus: *About that time*.

Sub hæc, *After this*.

Sub lucis ortum: } Immediately *after the sun ri-*
Sub lucem: } *sing*.

Contrà: Sub nocte *silentii*: *Virg. About midnight*.

Sub exitu *vitæ*: *About the time* of his decease.

---

26. *Words of Measure after* Altus, latus, Longus, &c. *are put into the* 1. *Ablative, or* 2. *Accusative: as*,

1 QVis *concipiat verum, perfectum, & organicum Christi corpus in loco* duobus *tantùm* pollicibus *latè contineri*:

Who

Who can conceive, that the true, perfect, and organicall Body of Christ, should be conteined in a place onely *two inches broade*.

2 *Muri Babylonis erant* alti ducentos pedes, lati 50.
The walles of Babylon were 200. *foot high*, and 500. *foot broad*.

Campestris locus altè duos pedes & semissim *infodiendus est*:
Field ground is to be digged 2. *foot* and *an halfe deep*.

Wee reade also { Lata palma, / Latam palmam, } *procerior patre*.
Hee is higher than his father *an handfull*.
Digitum *non* uitior unum:
Not *one fingers breadth higher*.

Contra:

☞ Where yet yee may further note the variety in the point of Measure by other Cases, no lesse eloquent.

Gen. Murum in altitudine quatuor cubitorum *erepit*.
Hee built a wall *to the heighth of foure cubits*.

Murum vix excedentem quatuor cubitos in altitudinem, a wall not exceeding *foure cubits in heighth*.

Temo protentus { in octo pedes *Virg.* / in longitudinem 8. pedum.
The wagon beame { *to eight foot*. / *to the length of eight foot*.
stretched out

---

27. *Words of* Space, *of* place, *put into the* 1. *Ablat. or* 2. *Accusative*: *as*.

1 A *Recta conscientia* transversum unguem *non oportet discedere*.

We must not depart *a nailes breadth* from a good conscience.

Passus in longum quinquaginta stadia:

A mile lieth in length *fifty furlongs*.

Abest ab urbe { 1. quinquaginta millibus *passuum*. 2. milliarium, sesquimilliarium:

He is distant from the citie 50. *miles*: *a mile and a halfe*.

Contra.

☞ And yet wee reade the space of Place, as eloquently used by Prepositions: as,

Haudburgum distat a Minda ad milliaria viginti:

Haudborough lieth from Minda *about twenty miles*.

Mons suberat circites millia *passuum*.

There was a hill nere thereto *about a mile*.

---

28. *Words of Time are put into the* L*Ablative*, *or* 2. *Accusative*: *as*.

826 1 LUce sacra *requiescat humus, requiescat Arator*:

On the Sabbath day let the earth lye still, and the plow-man rest.

826 Quo *quisque* die *nascitur, continuo mortem præsagit sibi*:

What day a man is borne, hee presently presageth death to himselfe.

---

827 2 Noctes atque dies *patet atri janua Ditis*:

Day and night doe the gates of the Divell lye open.

Elizabetha sextum *jam* mensem *fert uterum*:

Elizabeth now gone with childe *six months*.

Profectus est id temporis, *cum jam Clodius redire posset*:

He

Hee went forth *at that time*, when Clodius might returne.

Contrà:

☞ Note yet the variety of the Latines:

Genitiv. Cùm esset annorum duodecim *Christus, remansit in templo:*

When Christ was *of the age of twelve yeares*, hee remained in the Temple.

By those Prepositions, Ad *tempus*, ad *diem præscriptum venit:* He came *at* the time appointed.

Ad tertium Calendas; *Id est*, Diem ante Calendas.

Ad tertium Calendarum: *Id est*, Diem Calendarum.

Hinc ad triduum, ad vesperum, ad meridiem:

Repentè noctis circiter meridiem.

Per idem tempus: Intra sex menses.

By those Adverbes, or words used adverbially ——— { Tempori. Luci. Vesperi.

---

29. *The maner of the Ablative absolute,*

1. *with Substantives onely: as,*

VIrtute duce, comite fortunâ. *Cæsaris Symbolum.* *Vertue being my leader*, and *fortune my companion.* So S

Cicerone & Antonio Consulibus, *pulsus est in exilium Catilina:*

Cicero and *Anthony being Consuls*, Catiline was cast into banishment. So S

Prima est hæc ultio, ut (se Judice) *nemo nocens absolvitur;* So S

This is the first degree of Judgement that (*each man being his owne Judge*) no person offending is absolved.

2. *With a Substantive and a Participle of the Present tense, or Preterperfect tense: as,*

Animus (appropinquante morte) *multò est divinior:*

(*Death drawing nere hand*) the minde is more divine.

Vidi ego jactatas (motâ face) *crescere flammas:*
Et vidi (nullo concutiente) *mori:*

I have seene the troubled flames (*the wood being moved*) to encrease: and I have seene the fire dye (*no man touching it.*)

Patiente indisposito, *frustrà nititur vis agentis:*
The patient being indisposed, in vaine is the labour of the agent.

☞ Where the Latines, for brevity sake, doe sometimes use such Participle alone of the Neuter Gender: as,

Cæsar (audito) *Pompeium commoratum esse Brundusii, eo contendit:*

Cæsar (*the tidings heard*) that Pompey staied at Brundusium, hasted thither.

☞ Note yet, that where the Substantive or Person first expressed, shall be againe after repeated, or implicitely understood, then shall the former Substantive and Participle leave to be Ablative absolute, but agree with such Person in Case: as,

Catilinam { cæsum, *non siverunt* (eum) *Consules*
Quem — { *inhumari:*

Catiline

Catilinâ { *being slaine*, the Consuls would not suffer
Whom { (*him*) to be buried.

Item, Hujus cæsi *nemo bonus* sua *suprema deflevit*:
This man being slaine, no good man bewailed *his* funerals.

☞ But if yee vary your Speech by those Conjunctions (*Si, dum, cùm, postquam*) as in all those former Examples yee might, this Rule of the Ablative Case abateth: as, for

Catilinâ cæso: yee may say, *Cùm Catilina esset cæsus*.

EXAMPLES OF THE SECOND TABLE.

Exceptions to the fourth Rule before expreſſed.

1. *After* 1. Opus, *and* 2. Uſus, Of *is a Signe of the Ablative*: *as*,

743. PRiùs conſulto, *& ubi conſulueris maturè* facto opus *eſt*.
First there is *need of conſultation*, and when thou haſt taken counſell, there is need then of ſpeedy *action*.

743 *In bellis civilibus nihil eſt feſtinatione tutius, nam ibi* facto *nobis potiùs quàm* conſilio opus *eſt*:
In civill warres, there is nothing more ſafe than feſtination; for in them there is more *need* of *action* than of *counſell*.

743 *Non* opus *eſt* eo cive, *qui parere neſcit*:
The is no *need of that Citizen*, that skilleth not to obey.

743 2 *Ad eam rem* uſus *eſt* tuâ *mihi* operâ:
To this matter I have *need of thy diligence*.

Contrà:
But where *Opus* is uſed adjectively for *Neceſſarius*, this Rule abateth; as,

Sulpitiâ

Sulpitii operam *tibi* opus *non fuisse intelligo*: 1924
I understand, that Sulpicius *help* was not *needfull* to thee.
Helleborum *hisce hominibus* opus *esse*: *Helleborus* 1924
is *needfull* for those men.

---

2. Of, *after* Plenus, vacuus, inanis, &c. *is a Signe of the* 1. *Genitive, or* 2. *Ablat. as*,

1 HOmo *animal sagax*, plenum rationis & consilii: 755
A Man is a provident Creature, wise, sharpe, *full of reason* and *counsell*.
Plenæ querelarum & criminationum *omnes amicitiæ, quæ fructibus & emolumentis diriguntur*. Cic. 755
All friendships are *full of complaints* and *grievances*, where they are led onely by profit and gaine.
Amorum & irarum plenus: 755
Full of love and *anger*.
Nimiùs *erat* sermonis:
Hee was *too full of speech*.
Omnia quæ plena *sunt* consiliorum, inania verborum 755
videmus:
All things that are *full of counsell*, we see them *void of words*.
Tempus vacuum laboris: A time *void of labour*. 755
Animi vacuus *homo*: A man *void of wit*.
Sanguinis *atque* animi *corpus* inane *fuit*: 755
The body is *void of blood and life*.

Item, Vacuus { operum. virium.

Inops { Mentis, rationis.
Consilii, amicorum.

Expers rationis, nominis, fraudis, metus, funeris; *Void of reason, of a name, of fraud, of fear, of a funerall.*

Expers terroris Achilles.

Thalami expertem *vitam degere*;

To leade a life *void of marriage.*

Vis consilii expers *mole ruit sua*:

Strength *void of counsell*, falleth by its own weight.

Tellus { Annonæ fœcunda.
Prospera frugum.

Ager fœcundus frugum, metallorum, pecorum, rerum variarum.

2. *Syderis mens lapsa polis sit* Numine plena:

The soule sliding from the heavenly Poles, is made *full of the divine spirit.*

Nihil tutum, nihil insidiis vacuum.

Vacuus curis, negotiis, molestiis, metu, periculo, Inops verbis.

Umbria terris uberibus fertilis:

Umbria *fertile of rich land.*

Ager viduus pecudibus: A field *without cattell.*

Expers metu, famâ & fortunis.

Urbs nuda præsidio.

Amor & melle & felle *est* fœcundissimus.

Contrà.

☞ Where yet we may sometimes note a great variety of the Latines by the contrary: as,

Animus vacuus { a curis, a periculo, a suspicione, ab ira, ab odio.

Non inops ab amicis.

Civitas { *nuda à magistratibus,*
ab omnibus rebus vacua *atq;* nuda.

☞ And as of the Adjectives, so read wee the like of their Verbes: as,

1 *Errore ambo ego illos & dementiæ complebo:*
I will fill them both *with error* and *madnes.*
Xantippe Socratis uxor iarum & molestiarum scatebat:
Xantippe the wife of Socrates *was full of anger* and *vexation.*
Ne te propediem istius obsaturabere:
Thou wilt quickly be *full of this man.*
2 Implevitque mero *pateram: Hee filled* the goblet *with wine.*
Quid prodest corpus vacare ab escis, *& animum* explere vitiis?
What profiteth it, to keepe the body *empty of meate,* and *to fill* the minde *with vices?*
Tolle religionem, & vita humana stultitiâ & immanitate erit repleta:
Take away religion, and the life of man will soone *be filled with folly* and *impiety.*
Dum ignoscant matres agni, & pabulo *se* saturent:
Whiles the lambes doe know their dammes, and *fill* themselves *with milk.*
Nullum tempus vacare officio *debet:*
No time ought *to be void of duty.*

3. Dignus

3. Of, *after* Dignus, indignus, *a Signe of the Ablative.*

756 C*Armen amat quisquis* carmine digna *facit.*
Hee loveth Poesie well, who doth that is *worthy of praise.*

756 Indignus *est* dandis, *qui non est gratus de datis.*
Hee is *unworthy of ought to be given him,* who is not gratefull for ought that is given.

756 *Omnis dignitas dignitatis* nomine indigna *est, si humilis esse dedigneris:*
All dignity is *unworthy of the name* of dignity, if thou disdainest to be humble.

Contrà:

☞ Observe yet, where yee shall reade those former Adjectives with a Genitive: a thing yet seldome in use: as,

Magnorum *haud quaquam* haud dignus Avorum:
Not *unworthy of his Ancestors.*

Suscipe curam & cogitationem dignissimam tuæ virtutis:
Take care and thought *worthy of thy vertue.*

☞ As also observe the manner of the Verbes of this sense: as,

Observantia est virtus, per quam homines cultu quodam & honore *dignantur:*
A due observance is a vertue, by which men are thought *worthy of honour.*

Dedignantur *me* salutatione:
They hold me not *worthy of salutation.*

4. Of, *after* Natus, Prognatus, *a Signe of the* 1. *Ablative, or* 2. *a Preposition: as,*

1 EC*quis homo purus, non* puro ſanguine natus?
Is there any man pure, not *borne of pure ſeede?*
Diis *quanquam* geniti, *& invicti viribus eſſent:*
Although they were *begot of the Gods,* and invincible in ſtrength.
Editus *Jovis ſatu: Begot of the ſeed* of Jupiter.
Virgo eſt Juſtitia Jove prognata:
Juſtice is a virgin *begot of Jupiter.*
2. A parentibus *parvus ſum* procreatus, à vobis natus *Conſularis:*
I was *begot of my parents* poore and impotent, but *of you am I made* a Senator.
Ilia cum Lauſo de Numitore ſati:
Begot of Numitor.
Genitus ex Iberis: Oriundi à Syracuſis.
☞ And the like ſometimes of their Verbes: as,
1. Juſtâ uxore naſci: *To be borne of the lawfull wife.*
Fortes creantur fortibus: *eſt in equis parentum vis:*
Valiant men *are begot of the valiant:* there is in horſes the courage of their ſires.
2. *Animum* ex ſuâ mente & divinitate genuit *Deus:*
God hath *created* the ſoule *of his owne ſpirit and divinity.*
Ex eâ *liberos* procreavit:
Hee begot children *of her,*

Except-

EXCEPTIONS to the fifth Rule, before expreſſed.

5. Of, *after* Pænitet, pudet, tædet, miſeret, &c. *a Signe of the Genit.*

844 SUæ *quemque* fortunæ pænitet:
It repenteth every man *of his fortune.*
Malo me fortunæ pæniteat, *quàm* victoriæ pudeat:
I had rather *it repented* me *of my fortune*, than that I ſhould *be aſhamed of my victory.*
Ut me non ſolùm pigeat ſtultitiæ meæ, *ſed etiam* pudeat:
So that it not onely *grieveth* mee *of my folly*, but I am *aſhamed of it.*
Quos libidinis infamiæque ſuæ, *neque* pudeat *neque* tædeat:
Whom it neither *ſhameth*, neither are they *weary of their luſt and infamy.*
Item. Vitæ ſuæ pertæſus.
Pigeat *illos* vitæ, *qui nihil habent in vitâ charius vitâ:*
Let thoſe be *weary of their life*, who hold nothing in their life dearer than their life.
Piaculum eſt nos miſereri hominum *rem ſuam malè* gerentium:
It is a great ſinne *to take pitie of thoſe* that husband their ſtate ill.
Inopis *nunc te* miſereſcat mei: *Ter.*
Let it now *pity thee of mee being poore.*
Clinia rerum ſuarum ſatagit:

Clinia

Clinia *hath enough business of his owne.*

Qui erubesceret fortunæ : who *is ashamed of his fortune.* *Contrà :*

☞ But many of those Verbes are used with other Cases : as,

Accus. Non te hoc pudeat ? Are not *you ashamed of this ?*

Quasi pertœsus ignaviam suam: As *weary of his fortune.*

Phœbe graves Troiæ semper miserere labores :

O Phebus *pitie thou the distresses* of Troy.

Dat. *Dilige jure bonos, &* miseresce malis :

Love the good by right, and *pitie the wicked.*

Patris pestibus miserere :

Take pitie of thy fathers *griefes.*

Ablat: Pænitentis de matrimonio *Agrippina.*

De vi *ac* multitudine *hostium* satagentibus *Consulibus :*

The Consuls having their hands *full of the force* and *multitude* of their enemies.

In aliqua re erubescere.

Malis *alterius* erubescere : *To be ashamed of* others *evils.*

---

6. Of, *after* Accuso, Condemno, Moneo, &c. *a Signe of the: 1. Genitive : or, 2. Ablative: or, 3. a Preposition with the Ablat: as,*

1 *Senectutem omnes ut adipiscantur optant, eandem* molestiæ accusant *adepti : Cic.*

All men wish that they may attaine old age, but having attained it, they *accuse* it *of grievance.*

Qui alterum incusat probri, *ipsum se intueri oportet:*

Who

Who *accuseth* others *of reproach*, ought to looke upon themselves.

772 *Meipsum* inertiæ nequitiæque condemno:
I condemne my selfe *of sloth and sinne.*
Quem Christus absolvit reatus *peccati, absolvit etiam & pœnæ peccati:*
Whom Christ hath *absolved of the guilt* of sin, hee hath absolved him also of the penalty of sin.

772 *Grammaticos etiam* sui officii commonemus:
Wee warne the Grammarians also *of their duty.*
Errato moniti *lex sit uterque sibi:*
They being *admonished of their error*, let them either of them be a law to themselves.

773 2. Criminibus falsis insimulâsse *virum:*
To have accused her husband *of false crimes.*
3. *Putavi* eâ de re admonendum *esse te:*
I thought good thou shouldst be *admonished thereof.*
Licinius de aleâ condemnatus:
Licinius *condemned for dicing.*

Contrà:
But we reade somtimes those Verbes to require other Cases: as,
Accusat id me: for, *ob id.*
Eam rem nos *locus* admonuit:
the place *admonished us of that thing.*

---

7. Of, *after* Orbo, privo, levo, spolio, *&c. a Signe of the Ablative.*

Est *gravius* spoliari fortunis, *quàm non augeri dignitate;*

It is more grievous *to be spoiled of our goods*, than not to be exalted with dignity.

Ægritudo me somno privat:
Sicknesse doth *bereave* me *of my sleep*.
Privare, orbare se luce: *To kill himselfe*.
Perfida purpureo *fertur* spoliare capillo
Scylla patrem, nec se liberat *inde* metu.
Scylla is said to have *bereft* her father *of his golden haire*, but shee *freed* not herselfe *of feare*.

Item, Liberare *se* / Levare *alios* { ære alieno, *Of debt*. / fœnore, *Of usury*. / errore, *Of error*.

Contra:
Where yet we reade those contrary Phrases:
Liberavit illum à Creditoribus.

Levare alicui { laborem. / metum. / paupertatem.

Ut me jam omnium laborum levares. *Plaut.*

And from hence ariseth the use of those Adjectives in stead of their Participles.

Orbus luminibus: *Bereft of light, blinde*.
Liber terrore *animus*: The minde *free of feare*.
Urbs nuda præsidio: A Citie *emptie of its garrison*.
Viduus pecudibus *ager*: A field *desolate of beasts*.
Orba optimatibus *Concio*: A Councell *bereft of the Nobles*; or, without Nobles.

8. Excepti-

8. EXCEPTIONS to the ninth Rule before expressed.

1. To *after those* —
   1. *Adjectives*, Aptus, necessarius, proclivis, natus.
   2. *Verbes*, Pertinet, spectat, attinet, mitto, scribo, invito, applico, provoco, refero, hortor: *of Going, or Comming, by* Ad.

1 NIhil est tam aptum, tam conveniens ad res, vel secundas, vel adversas, quàm amicitia:
Nothing is so *apt* or so *convenient*, either *to prosperity* or *adversity*, as friendship.
Lex ad jubendum & deterrendum idonea est? *Cic.*
The Law is *fit to command* and *to deter* men.
Ingenium est omnium hominum proclive *à labore* ad libidinem: *Ter.*
The will of all men is *prone* from labour *to lust.*
In eodem ludo mihi videntur omnes doctæ ad malitiam: *Ter.*
All women seeme to mee *instructed* in one schoole *to malice.*
Ad mala *jam pridem non sumus ulla* rudes?
Wee are not of us women any *unapt to malice.*
Natura gignit dociles ad virtutem, *non docet?*
Nature begetteth us *docible to vertue*, but not learned.
Cæterùm quæ sunt ad victum necessaria?
But what things are *necessary to our food?*
Ad societatem & communitatem *generis humani* nati *sumus.*

Wee

We are borne *to the society* and *community* of mankinde.

Contrà:

☞ Note yet, that divers of those Adjectives, with the Speech *To*, are used with Datives, according to the ninth Rule of the first Table.

Qui sapit, innumeris moribus aptus *erit*:
Who is wise, *is apt to innumerable customs or conditions.*

Judicis natura noscenda, jurivè *magis an* æquo sit appositus:
The nature of the Judge is to be knowne, whether he be *inclinable* to *justice* or *equity*.

Pugnæ *non sat* Idoneus *miles*:
A souldier *unfit for warre*.

Ille gurges atque bellua, natus abdomini suo, *non* laudi *atque* gloriæ.
That glutton *borne* to *his guts*, not *to glory*.

2 *Admodùm* ad rem pertinet conducitque, *qualis tibi videaris, quàm qualis aliis*:
It much more *pertaineth to thy good*, what maner of man thou seemest to thy selfe, than what to others.

1 *Quid istuc* ad me attinet: What doth this *pertaine to me*.

Semper ad novos casus *temporum noverum consilia sunt rationes sunt* accommodandæ.
New counsels are to be *applied to new chances*.

Difficile ad ventrem verba facere: It is hard *to speake to the belly*.

Loqui ad aliquem, ad gratiam, ad voluptatem:
To speake to one to win his favour.

Ratio hortatur ad optima : Reaſon *perſwades to the beſt.*

Nulla major ad amorem invitatio, *quàm prævenire amando:*

There is no greater *invitation to love*, than to prevent by love.

Invitare ad cœnam & ad epulas :

To invite one *to a feaſt.*

Contrà :

Invitare { hoſpitio : / in hoſpitium : } *To invite* one *to his houſe.*

Felix eſt neceſſitas, quæ ad meliora compellit :

It is an happy neceſſity, which *compelleth* us *to the better.*

Multum confert ad amicitiam *conciliandam, & educationis communitas, & ætatis competentia Ariſt.*

Much doth both the community of education, and the equitie of age *conduce to friendſhip.*

Omnia conſilia & facta ad virtutem & dignitatem *ſunt* referenda :

All our counſels and actions are *to be referred to Vertue* and *glory.*

Ad Arbitrium *alicujus* referre : *To referre it to his arbitrement.*

Avaritia dura eſt domina, non ſinit ſuos edere ad ſatietatem :

Avarice is an hard Miſtreſſe, ſhee will not ſuffer her ſervants *to feed to the full.*

Ad calamitatem *quilibet rumor* valet:

Every rumor is of *great force to calamity.*

Aves ad volatum, *equi* ad curſum, ad ſævitiam *ferè gignuntur.*

The

The birds are created *to flye*, horses *to the race*, and wilde beasts *to fiercenesse*.

Ad majora *Natura* me genuit, *quàm ut mancipium sim meo corpori*.

Nature hath *fashioned* me *to greater things*, than that I should be a slave to my body.

Ad Papam provocare *nobis non licet*, ad Cæsarem *licet*:

It is not lawfull for us *to appeale to the Pope*, *to the King* we may.

Ad hæc ille respondit: *To this he answered*.

Liber non est ad *historiæ* fidem scriptus.

A booke not *written to the truth* of the history.

Cæsar ad neminem *se* adjunxit:

Cæsar adhered to neither side.

Omnes ad unum sentiunt: All *so thought*, *as to one person*.

Ad centesimum annum vivere: Ad senectutem vivere.

Usque ad assem impendium reddere:

To yeeld up a reckoning to a farthing.

Ad hæc mala *hoc accidit*: *To those mischiefes* this happened.

Nullâ enim re propiùs homines ad Deum accedunt, *quàm salute hominibus danda*:

By no meanes sooner do men *come neerer to God*, than by ayding others.

Facilis est ad inferos *via*, *clausis illuc oculis pervenitur*:

The way *to hell* is easie, we may come thither blindfold.

Venimus ad calcem *parvi*: We come *to our death* litle worth.

Nullum animal ad vitam prodit *sine metu mortis*:
No creature *commeth to life* without fear of death.
Multi potuissent ad sapientiam pervenire, *nisi putarent se jam pervenisse.*
Many might *come to wisdome*, but that they thinke they are come already.
Deus sic timendus, ut ab ipso ad ipsum confugiatur. *Aug.*
God is so to be feared, as that from him wee must *flie unto him.*
Ad mala multa trahit, *otii comes, ipsa libido*:
Lust, the companion of idlenesse, *draweth* men *to many evils.*
Valde difficile est, ut qui se sapientem judicat, mentem ad humanitatem reducat. *Greg. Moral.*
It is an hard thing, that who supposeth himselfe wise, should *reduce* himselfe *to humanity.*
Quum Pastor per abrupta graditur, ad præcipitium *grex sequitur*:
When the Shepheard goeth by hard passages, the flock *followeth to greater danger.*
Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat *omnes*:
One day *sent all* Fabius Line *to warre.*
Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem:
I will *call* my friends *to this businesse.*
Ad turrim *hostium* admovent:
They *climbed to the Tower* of the Enemy.
Non datur ad Musas currere *lata via*:
There is no broad way given *to rove to the Muses.*
Contra:
It *clamor* cœlo.
Venturum excidio *Libiæ.*

Hoc scio, quod scribat nulla puella tibi.
Ex literis quas mihi misisti.
Mittimus literas { alicui qui portet. / ad aliquem qui legat.

9. EXCEPTIONS to the 13. Rule.

En, ecce, eccum, 1. *Nominat. or*, 2. *Accusat. as*,

1 EN Priamus, *sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi*:
Behold Priamus, here were Tropheis set out to his praise.
Ecce Agnus *Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi*:
Behold the Lambe of God, which taketh away the sinnes of the world.
Ecce *tibi crucis* signum *spectamen suave*
Signum, non signum, sed reverere Deum:
Behold the signe of the Crosse; a signe is but a vaine spectacle, reverence thou God.
☞ Where *Tibi* is adjected for elegancie: as,
Ecce tibi homo; *Behold the man*.
2 *Item*, Euge manifestum furtum.

10. Egeo, indigeo, potior, 1. *Gen. or*, 2. *Ablat.*

1 EGere { auxilii, consilii, Monitoris: *Hor.* / consilio: *Cæsar.*
Ista non tam artis indigent, *quam* laboris: *Cic.*
Those things *want* not *art*, but *labour*.
Dominari & rerum potiri: To rule.

Potiri regni, voluptatum, urbis, hostium: *Plaut.*

2 *Integer vitæ scelerisque purus*
Non eget *Mauri* jaculis *nec* arcu:
A man perfect of life and pure from sin *wanteth* not *the darts* nor *bow* of the Mauritan.

Aves Seleucides nunquam conspiciuntur, nisi cùm præsidio *illarum* indigetur: *Cic.*
The birds of Seleucia are never seene, but when we *want their helpe.*

Non dives est qui multa possidet, sed qui multis *non* indiget: *Cic.*
Hee is not rich that possesseth much, but who *wanteth* not *much.*

Non enim multis abundare, sed paucis indigere, *frugi hominem facit*: *Cic.*
Not to abound with much, but to *want few things*, maketh a man frugall.

Potitur regno *quisquis bene vixerit*:
Whosoever liveth well, *enjoyeth a kingdome.*

Potiri voto, auro, spolis. *Virg.*

Gaza *Macedonum* potitus est *Paulus Æmilius*:
Paulus Æmilius *got the treasure* of the Macedonians.

Contrà:

† Potiri capuam; *vincamus odium*, pacemque potiamur. *(Plaut.*

Fortiter malum qui patitur, [illegible] bonum:
Who doth patiently abide misfortune, doth afterwardes *enjoy his pleasure.*

† *Miseriam omnem capio, hic* potior gaudia: *Tac.*
I take all misery, this man *enjoyeth his joyes.*

11. Æstimo,

11. Æstimo, duco, habeo, facio, *Genit. of the Value: as,*

S*I prata & areas* magni æstimemus, *quòd ei rei potissimùm noceri non potest*, quanti *est* æstimanda *virtus? Cic.*

If wee *esteeme* our Meadow and Pasture-ground *much*, because such can take no harme; *how much* is vertue then to be *esteemed?*

Ratio quòd pluris æstimemus *terrena, est, quòd non contemplemur cœlestia:*

The reason why *we esteeme* earthly things *the more*, is, because we contemplate not heavenly things.

Interest multùm, utrum quis virtutem magni, *an vitam* parvi pendat. *Dict. Catonis.*

It maketh a great difference, whether any man *esteemeth much* of vertue, or *little* of the life.

Parvi ducitur *probitas:* Godliness *is little esteemed.*

☞ Adde hereto those Phrases, where *Æstimandus* is eclipsed.

Pluris est *oculatus testis unus, quàm auriti decem:*

One eye-witnesse is (*to be esteemed*) *of more account*, than ten ear-witnesses.

Qui homo timidus est, is nauci *non erit:*

Who is fearfull, is not *worth a pip-nut.*

Item. Sapientis est, fortunam boni consulere:

It is the part of a wise man, *to beare* his misfortune *in good part.*

Contra: cum Ablat.

☞ *Gloriosa sapientia non* magno æstimanda:

Vain-glorious wisdome is not *much to be esteemed.*

Summa semper virtutis erit in minimis *nostras res*

 ponere,

ponere, *de Republica vehementius laborare. Tic.*

It is a point of great vertue, *to esteeme our owne* affaires *little*, but to have great care of the Common-wealth.

Hic maximè sesipsum agnoscit, qui seipsum pro nihilo *reputat.*

Hee knoweth himselfe best, who *reputeth* himselfe *least.*

Qui ex errore multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris *non est* reputandus.

Who dependeth on the errour of the multitude, is not to be *reputed a great man.*

And those instances I have set downe, that yee may note the variety of the Latines.

---

12. Reminiscor, Obliviscor, &c. 1. *Genitive.* or, 2. *Accusative.*

775 1 VEteris Incommodi reminisci: *To remember old disadvantages.*

775 *Homo cùm sis*, memento communis fortunæ.

Since thou art a man, *remember the common fortune.*

775 *Primus respiscentiæ gradus, est*, peccati meminisse:

The first degree to respiscence, is, *to remember our sin.*

☞ Note that wee use *Meminisse mei, tui, sui*: &c. not *me, te, &c.*

Homo qui in homine calamitoso est misericors, memi-

775 nit sui:

Hee that is mercifull in a poore mans case, *remembreth himselfe.*

Item Oblitus decoris sui: *Forgetfull of his own honor.*

Mise-

Miserandæ oblivio, originis non meminisse.
It is a miserable forgetfulnesse, not *to remember our originall.*

Illorum brevissima ac solutissima est vita, qui præteritorum obliviscuntur, *præsentia neglegunt, de futuris timent.*
Their age is short and loose, *who forget things passed*, neglect things present, and feare the future.

Numquid potest mater oblivisci *partus sui?*
Can a mother *forget her infant?*

Hac animadversione punitur peccator, ut moriens obliviscatur sui, *quia vivens* oblitus *est* Dei:
With this chastisement is a sinner punished, that *he forgetteth himselfe* at his death, because *he forgate God* in his life time.

2 *Aliorum* casus fortunasque recordantes, *quam inanes ac fugaces spes nostræ fuerint, intelligamus. Cic.*
Remembring other mens *mischances*, wee may understand how vaine our hopes have beene.

Omnia *quæ curant Senes* meminerunt:
Old men *remember all things* that they care for.

Ea *potius* reminiscere, *quæ tuâ dignæ personâ sunt:*
Remember those things rather, which are worthy of thy person.

De quibus multa meminerunt:
Of which, they doe make *mention of many things.*

---

13. Impero, pareo, credo, minor, &c. *require Datives, but chiefly of the Person: as,*

IMperat *nos* servit *collecta pecunia* quique:
The money we gather together doth either *rule* or *serve us.*

Ea

Ea tibi subjice, quæ aliis præcipere *soles:*
Subject those to thy selfe, which thou *commandest others.*

Sapiens dominabitur astris.
The wise man *rules the starres.*

Contrà: Dominari in suos.

Parendum *est* legibus, *non disputandum de legibus:*
We must *obey the Lawes*, not dispute of the Lawes.

Regia (crede mihi) *res est* succurrere lapsis:
It is a princely thing (*beleeve me*) *to succour the distressed.*

Contrà:

Credere Deum: Credere in Deum.

Paci *non tutò* fiditur, *si malos vicinos habeas:*
There is no *trusting in peace*, where thou hast ill neighbours.

Quid toties diffidens *ac* desperans rebus *tuis:*
Why so often *distrusting* and *despairing* thy *affaires.*

Contrà: Desperare fugam.

Sed (mihi crede) *is qui omnia tenet*, favet ingeniis:
But (*beleeve me*) who now holdeth all in his hands, *favoureth good students.*

Rex studet utilitati *publicæ, Tyrannus* propriæ:
A King *studieth for the profit* of the Commonwealth, a Tyrant *for his owne.*

Contrà: Hoc unum studet.

Turpe est, dominari servis, & ancillari voluptatibus:
It is a shamefull thing, *to rule over servants*, and *to serve our pleasures.*

Minatur innocentibus, *qui* parcit nocentibus.
Hee threatneth innocents, that spareth offenders.

Ignoscas

Ignoscas aliis multum, nihil tibi:
Spare or pardon others much, not *thy selfe.*
Dii hominibus irasci & succensere *consuerunt:*
The Gods are wont *to be angry with men* (offending.)
Curam nobis *Natura* mandavit, *sed* huic *ubi* indulseris, *vitium est:*
Nature *hath committed a* care *unto us*, but if *wee favour it* too much, it is a vice.
Satius est initiis mederi. Medicari alicui.
It is good *to cure the beginnings.*
Contrà: *Ego* istum *lapide* medicabor metum: *Plaut.*
I will easily *put away this feare.*
Diabolo *si* resistatur, *est ut Formica; si* obediatur, *ut Leo:*
If wee *resist the Devill*, he is an Emmet; if wee *obey him*, as a Lion.
Opitulandum amicis, *sed usque ad aras:*
Wee must *help our friends*, but not beyond conscience.
Plerique homines aliis *melius* consuluint *quam* sibi:
Many *counsell others* better than *themselves.*
Odi ego aurum, multa mulcis fortis *perperam: Plaut.*
I hate gold, it *hath perswaded many men* many things amisse.
Difficillimum est in maxima licentia moderari sibi;
It is a great thing in great liberty *to moderate our selves.*
Item. Linguæ suæ moderari.
Contrà: Qui *ex libidine suâ* moderatur nos.
Cuncta *ex libidine* moderari.
Ignavis precibus *fortuna* repugnat.

Fortune

Fortune *resisteth cowardly prayers.*

Fortiter resistere dolori : *To resist sorrow* courageously.

Principio *medium*, medio respondeat *finis* :
Let the middle part *answer the beginning*, the end *the middle part.*

Contrà :

Cùm ad eos *brevissimè* respondissem.
Nunquam ad rogatum respondes.

Falluntur, quibus *luxuries specie liberalitatis* imponit :
They are deceived, *whom* lust *defraudeth* under the colour of liberality.

Nubere uxori : *To be married to his wife.*

Dicimus gratulari { alicui *de re aliqua.* / alicui *adventum.* / fortunis *alicujus.*

Cùm sis Homo, iræ temperare *noveris :*
When thou art a man, learne *to temper thine anger.*

Sol deficit orbi : The Sun *setteth.*

Contrà : Vox, latera me deficiunt.

Illudere corpori mulieris. *To ravish one.*

Contrà : Illudere in Albutium :
To jest at Albutius.

Cavere sibi ab aliquo.

Timent *Reges* subditis, *Tyranni* timent subditos.
Kings *take care of their Subjects*, Tyrants *feare them.*

Timere / Metuere } sibi *à Pharisæis.*

Si consuetudini suffragatur *veritas*, *nihil consuetudine debet esse firmius. Cypr.*

If

If the truth *accord to cuſtome*, nothing ought to be more firme than cuſtome.

Dolet mihi *caput*: *Hoc* mihi dolet, &c.

Cum periculo cuſtoditur, quod multis placet:
It is kept with danger, that *pleaſeth many.*

Hoc mihi accidit.

Si poterit id quod licet Nevius, & ei libebit *quod non licet:*
If Nevius may doe that is lawfull for him, hee will doe that *luſteth him.*

Una puella viro, veneri *non* ſufficit unus.

Non vacat mihi *audire fabulas.*

Hoſtis nullus, quamvis infirmus, eſt negligendus, ut ei *non* obviam eatur & occurratur:
No enemy, although hee be of ſmall power, is to be neglected, that we ſhould not *reſiſt him.*

If more Verbes of this kinde yee reade, yee may doe well to take note of them.

---

14. *The Compounds of* Sum *require Datives.*

Deus otioſis *non* adeſt: 7 88
God *aideth* not *the ſlothfull.*

Non abeſt facundis *gratia* dictis: *Ovid.* 7 88
A grace or comelineſſe is never *abſent from eloquent ſpeeches.*

Deeſſe *aliquando fortuna* forti *poteſt, imbelli autem ſemper vult:* 7 88
Fortune may ſometimes *faile the valiant*, but it will alwayes the coward.

Feſtina ineſt pulchris, *ſequiturque ſuperbia formam:* 7 88
Pride

Pride is in those that are *faire*, and hautineſſe followeth beauty.

Omnes civiles ſocietates eorum vitio plerunque ruunt, qui eis præſunt : *Plaut.*

All civill ſocieties doe for the moſt part decay by their vice *who governe them.*

Quid prodeſt ei *quod habet, qui eum qui omnia dedit non habet ?*

What *profiteth it a man* that hee hath, who hath not him, that hath given all things ?

Res adverſæ proſunt piis, impiis obſunt *proſperæ :*

Adverſity *profiteth the godly*, and proſperity *hurteth the wicked.*

Homo homini *quid* intereſt : What *difference is in men ?*

Intereſt convivio, concioni, rei divinæ.

Sæpe ſolet auro *multa* ſubeſſe *mala :*

Many miſchiefes are wont *to lye under gold.*

Satis naturæ vixit, ſibique ſuperfuit, *qui Deum didicit :*

Hee hath lived long enough, and *overlived himſelfe*, who hath learned God.

Contrà :

☞ In Antonio defuit *hic ornatus :*

This eloquence was *wanting in Antony.*

A liberali *tamen* menſâ *nunquam* abfuit :

Hee was never *abſent from a liberall table.*

In amore inſunt *omnia :* All things *are in love.*

Roſcius ne in convivio *ullo* interfuit :

Roſcius was *preſent at no feaſt.*

15. *The Verbes Compounds with* Satis, benè, malè, *require Datives: as,*

EXistimationi *hominum de se* satisfacere: 789
To satisfie the opinion of men had of them.
Ipse tuis meritis satis *an* feciſſe *ferunt* 789
Chriſto, *quid quæris? Quod facis ille facit:*
Why doeſt thou ſeeke, whether thou maiſt be ſaid to have *ſatisfied Chriſt* by thy merits? what thou doeſt hee doth it.
Populo *ſi quid* benefacias, *levior plumâ eſt gratia, ſi quid* illi malefacias, *plumbeas iras gerunt:* 789
If thou doeſt any wayes *benefit the people*, their thankes is as light as a feather, if thou doeſt any *evill unto them*, they beare thee leaden angers.
Quod bonis benefit *beneficium, ea gratia gravida eſt bonis:* 789
What *benefit is beſtowed on the good*, ſuch favour is weighty to them.
Maledicere, *malè* precari, *malè* ominari alicui:
To curſe one.
Contrà:
☞ *Nihil fermè hominibus tàm peculiare eſt, quàm ut alter* de altero maledicat:
Nothing is ſo common with men, than that one *ſpeaketh evill of another.*

---

16. Utor, fungor, fruor, nitor, &c. *require Ablative: as,*

UTi datis *tanquam* innatis *maxima eſt ſuperbia:* 864
To uſe things given as *things ingraffed in us*, is a great pride,

Boni

Boni utuntur mundo, ut fruantur Deo; *mali* utuntur Deo, *ut* fruantur mundo:

God men *use the world*, that they may *enjoy God*; the wicked *use God*, that they may *enjoy the world*.

Tyranni potestate suâ *ad bonorum pernicium* abutuntur:

Tyrants *abuse their power* to the hurt of the godly:

Qui adipisci veram gloriam volunt, justitiæ fungantur muneribus:

6. Who will enjoy true glory, let them *doe the offices* of justice.

Mortui labore omni perfuncti sunt:

The dead have *finished all their labours*.

Contra:

8. ☞ *Neque boni, neque liberalis viri* functus est officium:

Hee hath not *done the duty* of a good or liberall man.

Si republicâ *non possis* frui, *stulti est nolle privatâ:*

If thou canst not *enjoy the common-wealth*, it is the property of a foole to neglect therefore thy private wealth.

Contra:

☞ Fruitur hanc *alternas noctes:*

Hee lyeth with her every second night.

Firmissimum id imperium quo *obedientes* gaudent:

That is a firme kingdome *that* obedient men *enjoy*.

Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile suadent,
Illa pudore vacat, *liber amorque* metu:

803 The night, love, and wine perswade nothing moderate:

The

The night *wanteth shamefastnesse*, wine and love *want feare*.

Sapientis est carere patriâ, *duri non desiderare*: 803
It is the part of a wise man, *to beare the want of his Country*; hee is hard-hearted that desireth it not.

Nullum cum victis certamen & victore cassis:
There is no battell to be made with the conquered, or *the dead*.

Virtute *decet non* sanguine niti:
It becommeth a man *to relye on vertue*, not on his bloud.

Qui populari adnititur aurâ, *domum in luto extruit*:
Who *relyeth* on the peoples *praise*, buildeth his house in the dirt. *Contrà*.

☞ *Natura semper* ad aliquid, *tanquam* adminiculum adnititur:
Nature doth ever *leane to some thing*, as *to a stay*.

Sapientissima illa animalia esse constat, quæ frugè vescantur. *Plin.*
Those appeare to be the wisest creatures, *which eate corne*.

Item. Supersedere itinere, onere, curis, laboribus, molestiâ:
To overcome his journey, his burden, cares, labours, and troubles. *Contrà*:

☞ Supersedere pugnæ: *To end the battell.*
Operam supersedere: *To end his business.*
Prohibere aliquem re aliquâ: } *To forbid one any*
Interdicere alicui re aliquâ: } *thing.* *Contrà*:

☞ *Aliquem* ab injuria prohibere: *To defend one from injury.*

Vim hostium ab oppidis *non posse* prohibere.
Feminis dimittatur usum purpuræ interdicemus.

Pride is in those that are *faire*, and hautineſſe followeth beauty.

Omnes civiles ſocietates eorum vitio plerunque ruunt, qui eis præſunt : *Plaut.*

All civill ſocieties doe for the moſt part decay by their vice *who governe them.*

Quid prodeſt ei *quod habet, qui eum qui omnia dedit non habet?*

What *profiteth it a man* that hee hath, who hath not him, that hath given all things?

Res adverſæ proſunt piis, impiis obſunt *proſperæ :*

Adverſity *profiteth the godly*, and proſperity *hurteth the wicked.*

Homo homini *quid* intereſt : What *difference is in men?*

Intereſt convivio, concioni, rei divinæ.

Sæpè ſolet auro *multa* ſubeſſe *mala :*

Many miſchiefes are wont *to lye under gold.*

Satis naturæ vixit, ſibique ſuperfuit, *qui Deum didicit :*

Hee hath lived long enough, and *overlived himſelfe*, who hath learned God.

Contrà :

☞ In Antonio defuit *hic ornatus :*

This eloquence was *wanting in Antony.*

A liberali *tamen* menſâ *nunquam* abfuit :

Hee was never *abſent from a liberall table.*

In amore inſunt *omnia :* All things *are in love.*

Roſcius ne in convivio *ullo* interfuit :

Roſcius was *preſent at no feaſt.*

15. *The Verbes Compounds with* Satis, benè, malè, *require Datives: as,*

EXiſtimationi *hominum de ſe* ſatisfacere: 789
To ſatisfie the opinion of men had of them.

Ipſe tuis meritis ſatis *an* feciſſe *feraris* 789
Chriſto, *quid quæris? Quod facis ille facit:*
Why doeſt thou ſeeke, whether thou maiſt be ſaid to have *ſatisfied Chriſt* by thy merits? what thou doeſt hee doth it.

Populo *ſi quid* benefacias, *levior plumâ eſt gratia, ſi* 789
quid illi malefacias, *plumbeas iras gerunt:*
If thou doeſt any wayes *benefit the people*, their thankes is as light as a feather, if thou doeſt any *evill unto them*, they beare thee leaden angers.

Quod bonis benefit *beneficium, ea gratia gravida eſt* 789
bonis:
What *benefit is beſtowed on the good*, ſuch favour is weighty to them.

Maledicere, *malè* precari, *malè* ominari alicui:
To curſe one.

Contrà:

☞ *Nihil fermè hominibus tàm peculiare eſt, quàm ut alter* de altero maledicat:
Nothing is ſo common with men, than that one *ſpeaketh evill of another.*

---

16. Utor, fungor, fruor, nitor, &c. *require Ablative: as,*

UTi datis *tanquam* innatis *maxima eſt ſuperbia:* 804
To uſe things given as *things ingraffed in us*, is a great pride,

Boni

Boni utuntur mundo, ut fruantur Deo; *mali* utuntur Deo, *ut* fruantur mundo:

God men *use the world*, that they may *enjoy God*; the wicked *use God*, that they may *enjoy the world*.

Tyranni poteſtate ſuâ *ad bonorum perniciem* abutuntur:

Tyrants *abuſe their power* to the hurt of the godly:

Qui adipiſci veram gloriam volunt, juſtitiæ fungantur muneribus:

Who will enjoy true glory, let them *doe the offices* of juſtice.

Mortui labore omni perfuncti ſunt:

The dead have *finiſhed all their labours*.

Contra:

☞ *Neque boni, neque liberalis viri* functus eſt officium:

Hee hath not *done the duty* of a good or liberall man.

Si republicâ *non poſſis* frui, *ſtulti eſt nolle privatâ:*

If thou canſt not *enjoy the common-wealth*, it is the property of a foole to neglect therefore thy private wealth.

Contra:

☞ Fruitur hanc *alternas noctes:*

Hee lyeth with her every ſecond night.

Firmiſſimum id imperium quo *obedientes* gaudent:

That is a firme kingdome *that* obedient men *enjoy*.

Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile ſuadent,
Illa pudore vacat, *liber amorque metu:*

803 The night, love, and wine perſwade nothing moderate:

The

The night *wanteth ſhamefaſtneſſe*, wine and love *want feare*.

Sapientis eſt carere patriâ, *duri non deſiderare*: 303

It is the part of a wiſe man, *to beare the want of his Countrey*; hee is hard-hearted that deſireth it not.

Nullum cum victis certamen & æthere caſſis:

There is no battell to be made with the conquered, or *the dead*.

Virtute *decet non* ſanguine niti:

It becommeth a man *to relye on vertue*, not on his bloud.

Qui populari adnititur aurâ, *domum in luto extruit*:

Who *relyeth* on the peoples *praiſe*, buildeth his houſe in the dirt. *Contrà*:

☞ *Natura ſemper* ad aliquid, *tanquam* adminiculum adnititur:

Nature doth ever *leane to ſome thing*, as *to a ſtay*.

Sapientiſſima illa animalia eſſe conſtat, quæ frugè veſcantur. *Plin.* (*corne*.

Thoſe appeare to be the wiſeſt creatures, *which eate*

Item. Superſedere itinere, onere, curis, laboribus, moleſtiâ:

To overcome his journey, his burden, cares, labours, and troubles. *Contrà*:

☞ Superſedere pugnæ: *To end the battell.*

Operam ſuperſedere: *To end his buſineſſe.*

Prohibere aliquem re aliquâ: } *To forbid one any*
Interdicere alicui re aliquâ: } *thing.* *Contrà*:

☞ *Aliquem* ab injuria prohibere: *To defend one from injury.*

Vim hoſtium ab oppidis *non poſſe* prohibere.

Fœminis *duntaxat uſum purpuræ* interdicemus.

THE THIRD TABLE OF THE SYNTAX expreſſed by Examples.

1. *Adjectives of Quantity require Genit.*

PRima hiſtoria lex eſt, ne quid falſi *dicere audeas:*
The firſt place of an hiſtorie is, that thou be not bold to deliver *any thing falſe.*

Id ætatis *jam ſumus ut omnia, &c.*

Tantum cibi & potionis adhibendum eſt, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur:
So much meat and drinke is to be given to a man, that his ſpirits may be refreſhed, not oppreſſed.

Non multum temporis *vivimus, ſed ad tempus: Sen.*
We live not *a long time*, but to a time.

Nimium eſt boni, *cui* nihil eſt mali:
Hee hath *too much pleaſure*, that *hath no ſorrow.*

Ne quicquam penſi *habere:* Nil penſi *habere:*
Not to care.

Plus ſalis *quàm ſumptus ſit in convivio:*
Let there be *more mirth* than meate at a feaſt.

In omni oratione cavendum, ne plus condimenti *ſit quàm* obſonii:
In all our ſpeech wee muſt beware, that we uſe not *more ſauce* than good *fare:*

Qui minus deliciarum *novit in vita, minùs timet mortem:*
Who knoweth *the leſſe pleaſure* in this life, doth the leſſe feare death.

Ubi poſſidet animum nimia vis vini, quicquid mali

mali *latebat, emergit*: *Plaut.*
When too much wine poſſeſſeth the braine, if their be *any evill*, it burſteth out.

☞ Adde hereto the maner of the Adjectives Neuter Plurall, but more to the maner of the Greekes.

Ad ultima periculi *pervenire.*
Extrema belli *pati.*
Occulta ſaltuum *ſcrutari.*
Obſedere alii telis anguſta viarum:
Some did beſet the *narrow places of the paſſages.*
Orbitates & ſuprema liberorum planguntur: Quint.
They bewaile the orbities and funerals *of their children.*
Contrà:
☞ *Omne magnum habet* aliquid ex iniquo:
Every great matter hath ever *ſome danger or other.*
Where this Speech is uſed for elegancie.
Quid illuc hominum *litigant*? For, Quod genus hominum?
But thoſe former adjectives are not alwayes ſo uſed: as,
Nimius amor *odii cauſa eſſe ſolet:*
Too much love is wont to be a cauſe of hatred.
Quis animus? quæ mens? quid in cauſa eſt? *&c.*

---

2. *Adverbes of Quantity, Time, and Place require Genit.*

SAt *habet* Fautorum *ſemper qui rectè agit:*
Hee hath *favourers enough* that liveth honeſtly.
Nulla avaritia ſine pœna, licèt illa ſit ſatis pœnarum:

No avarice is without puniſhment, although it be it ſelfe a *ſufficient puniſhment.*

859 Abundè ingenii *cui eſt, facilè docetur:*
Who hath *ſtore of wit* is eaſily taught.
Affatim *apud nos eſt* Vini, frumenti, pabuli, *&c.*
Quæ tunc grata fuit virtus, nunc temporis *alget:*
What vertue was then gratefull, is *now* in contempt.
Abeat potiùs quovis gentium. Ubivis terrarum.
Ubicunque *erit* gentium.
Ah minimè gentium
Quoad ejus *fieri poterit.*
Res erat eò loci, *ut erigere animos videremini:*
Eò miſeriarum *delapſus eſt: diventum eſt, ut, &c.*
Item.
Eò inſolentiæ *præeſſet:*
Hee became *ſo inſolent.*
Eò conſuetudinis *adducta res eſt.*
Eò ſcelerum *proventum eſt:*
They became *ſo wicked.*
Eò vecordiæ. Eò dementiæ.
Principes inſtar Deorum:
Princes *are like Gods.*
Mars Tyranni, lex inſtar Regis.
Item. Ad inſtar exercitus: *Like an Army.*

3. *Where Part, Property, Duty or Guiſe, are eclipſed,* Eſt *requireth a Genitive: as,*

BOni paſtoris eſt *tondere pecus, non deglubere:* 769
It is the duty of a good Shepheard, to ſhearehis ſheepe, not to devoure them.

Viri fortis eſt, *ne ſuppliciis quidem moveri, ut fortiter feciſſe paniteat: Cic.* 769
It is the part of a valiant man, not ſo to be moved with torments, that hee ſhould ever repent himſelfe of his manhood.

Viri liberalis eſt, *magna libenter dare, parva libenter accipere: Ariſt.*
It is the property of a liberall man, to give great gifts freely, and to accept ſmall gifts thankfully.

Et hoc æquè eſt omnium, *ut vitia ſua excuſare malint, quàm effugere: Sen.* 769
It is the property of all men, that they had rather excuſe their vices, than eſchew them.

Infirmi animi eſt, *non poſſe divitias pati:* 769
It is the property of a weake minde, not to be able to beare proſperity.

Cujuſlibet eſt *errare,* nullius *niſi* inſipientis, *perſeverare in errore:* 769
It is the property of every man to erre, but of none but of a foole, to perſevere in his errour.

Legis eſt *perſuadere, non omnia vi ac minis agere:*
It is the part of the Law to perſwade, not to doe all things by force and threats.

☞ Thoſe words are alſo eclipſed in your Adjectives Poſſeſſives, thus, Neuter,

769 Noſtrum *eſt commiſſa plangere, non plangenda committere.*

In all thoſe Speeches yet might *Pars, Officium, &c.* be expreſſed: as,

Peregrini officium *eſt, nihil præter ſuum negotium agere:*

It is *the part* of a ſtranger, to doe nothing beſides his buſineſſe.

Meæ partes *eſſent hominem remunerare:*

It were *my parts* to requite the man.

---

4. *The Phraſe of* Intereſt *and* Refert, *Genit. as,*

840 *EXtera mundi indagare, nec* intereſt hominis, *nec capit humanæ conjectura mentis: Cic.*

To ſearch into the out bounds of the earth, neither doth it *pertaine to man*, nor the conjecture of his minde can reach thereto.

Intereſt Magiſtratus *tueri bonos, & animadvertere in malos:*

It pertaineth to the Magiſtrate to defend the good, and to puniſh the wicked.

Plurimum refert compoſitionis, *quæ quibus anteponas:*

It much *mattereth in compoſition*, to know what words are to be placed before others.

☞ And to thoſe Genitives { *Magni, Parvi,* / *Tanti, &c.* } as,

yee may adde

Utriuſque noſtrum permagni intereſt, *&c.*

It ſtandeth us either in hand *much: &c.*

☞ Or ye may uſe thoſe later Genitives alone: as,

Magni

Magni refert *quibuſcum vixeris.*
It mattereth much with whom thou ſhalt live.

---

5. *The uſe of thoſe Ablat.* Meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, &c. *with* Intereſt *and* Refert: *as,*

TUâ *(O Rex) qui aliis præes potiſsimùm* intereſt *teipſum noſſe:* 341
It behoveth thee (O King) who ruleſt others, to know thy ſelfe.
Et tuâ *&* meâ *maximè* refert *te valere. Cic.*
It ſtandeth much *upon thee* & *my ſelfe*, that thou be in health.
☞ And to thoſe Ablatives you may alſo adde thoſe Genitives —— *Unius. Ipſius. Solius. Ipſorum: &c.*

Meâ ſolius intereſt *iſthæc exquirere.*
Veſtrâ paucorum intereſt *cives conſervare:*
It is your part, though few, to conſerve the Citizens.
☞ Note yet, that theſe Verbes are uſed in a more divers maner: as,
Et quidem ad noſtram laudem *multum video* intereſſe:

---

6. *The Adjective Poſſeſsive, expreſſed in both tongues, where the Primitive or Perſon, being implicitely underſtood, cauſeth the Participle following to be Genit. as,*

TU mea *ſcripta legas, vulgo recitare* timentis:
Reade thou my works, *fearing* to divulge them,

them to the world.

Exaudi vocem meam clamantis *ad te:*
Heare thou *my* prayers *crying* to thee.

Tuos sæpè adverti gemitus lugentis:
I have often observed thy grones *weeping.*

Ut sua defuncti *molliter ossa cubent:*
Let this favour be showne him, that his bones may lye at rest *being dead.*

Tua *Remp.* administrantis *interest semper vigilare:*
It standeth upon *thee* much, *governing* the Commonwealth, alwayes to watch.

Piscaturi *semper* tuus *pendeat hamus:*
Let *thy* hooke, *going about to fish,* still hang in the water.

---

7. *The Primitive or Person expressed in Latine, Dative, in stead of the Adjective Possessive, as the English translate it: as,*

SEmper tibi *pendeat hamus:*
Let *thy* hooke alwayes hang forth.

Quondam enim victis *venit in præcordia virtus:*
Courage at last returneth into the hearts *of the conquered.*

——— Mihi *flectere mentem*
Sæpè solet ratio, ratio dux fida Sophorum:
Reason is wont to bend *my minde,* reason the faithfull counsellour of the wise.

Cui *spes, & ratio, & cogitatio* pendet *à fortunâ,*
huic *nihil certi esse potest:*

Whose

Whoſe hope, *whoſe* reaſon and cogitation *dependeth* onely on Fortune, *to him* nothing is certaine.

At Juveni oranti *ſubitus terror occupat artus*:
A ſudden feare fell on the *young man*, as hee was *praying*.

---

8. Eſt *for* Habeo *maketh that which ſeemed in the Engliſh Nominat. to be Dat. as*,

ESt unicuique *in domo ſuâ Accuſator, Teſtis, Judex; Conſcientia, Memoria, Ratio.* 791

Every man hath in his owne home an Accuſer, a Witneſſe, and a Judge; his Conſcience, his Memory, and his Reaſon.

Suus cuique *modus eſt, tamen magis offendit nimium quàm parum*: 791

Every man hath his own maner, yet more offendeth too much than too litle.

Adverſa cui *ſors*, huic *amici ſunt procul*: *Plaut.*
Who hath adverſe fortune, *he hath* his friends far off.

Velle ſuum cuique eſt, *nec voto vivitur uno*: 791
Every man hath his owne will, neither doe we wiſh all alike.

Quàm grata eſt forma, cui *comes* eſt *modeſta mens*?
How gratefull is that countenance, *that hath* a modeſt minde?

Lis eſt *cum formâ magna* pudicitiæ:
Honeſty hath a great ſtrife with beauty.

Item. Pauper enim non eſt, cui *rerum* ſuppetit *uſus*:
He is no poore man, *who hath* the right uſe of his goods.

Contrà:

Contra:

☞ But if you tranſlate your Engliſh Speech by *Habeo*, this rule abateth: as,

Sæpè tacens vocem verbaque *vultus* habet:
Who holdeth his peace, his countenance *hath* or *beareth words* with it.

☞ But the truth is, that this Rule might be referred to the ninth Rule of our Syntax: when many of our Speeches might be tranſlated verbatim into Engliſh thereby: for, as well may we ſay: *In hoc fuit* mihi *Cæſar Patronus:* In this was Cæſar a Patron *to* mee: As, In this had I Cæſar a Patron.

---

9. *Muſt, in Engliſh tranſlated by the Gerund in* dum, *Datives: as,*

822 MOriendum *eſt* omnibus, *eſtque finis miſeriæ in morte.*
All men muſt dye, and there is an end of miſery in death.

822 *Aut* jejunandum eſt *fortiter* otioſis, *aut mendicandum:*
Either *idle men muſt faſt* it out, or beg their bread.

822 Edendum tibi *eſt ut vivas, non vivendum ut edas:*
Thou muſt eate to live, not live to eate.

But the chiefe uſe of this Phraſe is from the Verbes of *Geſture*, *Abeo*, *Diſcedo*, *Reverto*, *Cubo*, *Dormio*, *Vivo*, *Morior*, &c. for, from the Verbes Tranſitives yee may not ſay, Legendum eſt mihi *hunc librum:*
I muſt reade this Booke.

But by the ſeventh Rule of the firſt Table:
Hic liber mihi legendus eſt: This booke *is to be read of mee.*

Fur-

☞ Further, where yee uſe *Debeo* or *Oportet*, this former Ruſe of Phraſe abateth: as,

Nemo tantùm ingenio fidere debet, *ut amicorum conſilia aſpernetur:*

No man *ought* ſo much to truſt his wit, that hee ſhould contemne his friends counſell.

Duobus hoſtibus ſub unum tectum venientibus, alterum oportet *infortunium pati:*

Two Enemies comming under one roofe, *one muſt* finde a ſhrewde turne.

---

10. *Verbes uſed with two Datives: as,*

M*Alè quod Mulier incipit, id ni perpetret, id illi morbo eſt, id illi ſenio eſt,* id illi miſeræ miſeriæ eſt: *Plaut.* 798

That which a woman once undertaketh, be it never ſo ill, if ſhee cannot effect it, *it is a death unto her, &c.*

Præclara urbis ædificia civibus decori ſunt: *Cic.* 799

The ſumptuous buildings of a Citie *are a glory to the Citizens.*

Qui amat cui *ipſe* odio eſt, *bis facere ſtultè ducor.* 798

Who loveth him, *to whom he is an hatred,* deales twice fooliſhly.

Bono viro non minori curæ eſt, *qualis reſpublica poſt mortem ſuam futura ſit, quàm qualis ſit hodiè:*

To a good man *there is no leſſe care,* what maner of common-wealth ſhall be after his death, than what is to day.

Quod in divinis rebus ſumas, ſapienti lucro eſt: 799

What time thou ſpendeſt in divine affaires, *it*

is

is a gaine to a wiſe man.

Adde hereto *aliquid* alicui { Honori, Crimini, Vitio, / Uſuræ, Uſui, Fœnori, / Dono, Mutuo, Pignori, } *Dare.*

Apud Numidas honori ducitur. *Sal.*

Aliquem riſui, deſpicatui, ludibrio habere:
To deſpiſe or contemne one.

Aliquid curæ, prædæ, quæſtui habere.

Præſidio alicui { Venire. / Proficiſci. }

Receptui { Canere. / Signum dare: }
To ſound the retreit.

Quos ſubſidio miſerat.

Where the Latines uſe this variety ——— Mihi *nomen eſt* { Petro. / Petrus. / Petri. }

II. *Verbes uſed with two Accuſatives.*

798 FRugalitatem *ac* temperantiam multos docuit *penuria:*
Poverty hath *taught many men temperance.*

798 *Tu modò* poſce Deum veniam: *Aske God pardon.*

798 *Sine* hoc te exorem: Let me that I *requeſt this of thee.*

798 *Dux etiam votis* hoc te *fortuna* præcatur:
The Captaine *doth this* alſo *pray of thee.*

798 Ea ne me celet *conſuefeci filium:*
I have accuſtomed my ſon, *that hee ſhould conceale this from mee.*

Moneo te hanc rem: Eam rem nos *locus* admonuit.

☞ Hence

☞ Hence have thoſe Paſſives *Accuſat.*

Dedoceberis *à me* iſtos mores.
Admonemur multa *ab amicis.*
Dum mutat vultus induiturque togam.

Where we uſe theſe Participles in like maner:

Indutus pallium, } for, { Induens pallium.
Succinctus latera, } for, { Succingens latera.

Item. Sciſſa capillos, } For, { Capillos ſciſſos.
Redimitus tempora lauro: — } *Habeas* { Tempora redimita lauro.

And to this forme, uſe wee thoſe Adjectives for their Participles.

Deiphobum vidi lacerum *crudeliter* ora:
I ſaw Deiphobus *having his face* cruelly *daſhed.*
Saucius frontem: } for, { Habens frontem ſauciatum.
Æger pedes: } for, { Habens ægros pedes.

---

12. *Verbes Compounds with* Ad, in, ab, de, &c. *requiring ſuch Caſes as their Prepoſitions.*

Accuſ. TYriam *qui* adveneris *urbem.* 869
Equidem auſim aggredi hominem. 869
Neſcio quam inſiſtam viam.
Contrà: Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem.
Ablat. Abſtineat venere & vino *qui Pithea cantat:* 869
Let him abſtaine from venery and *wine*, that ſingeth the ſolemnities of Apollo.
Exeat aulâ, *qui velit eſſe pius:* 869
Let him depart out of the Court, that will be godly.
Etiam Sapientibus *cupido gloriæ noviſſima* exuitur.

The

The desire of glory *is put off* last, even *by wise men.*
Voluptas, quò major, eò magis mentem suâ sede & statu dimovet:
Pleasure the greater it is, the more it *draweth* the minde *out of his seate* and *state.*
Emunxi argento *Senem:*
I have *shaved* the old man *of his silver.*
Contrà: De suo jure decedere.
E vitâ emigrare. Excedit è corpore animus.
Fortuna & inexpectata omnia animum ex suo statu dejiciunt:
Fortune and all unexpected things *cast* the minde *out of its state.*
In exulcerato animo *facilè fictum crimen* insidet:
In a depraved minde a fained crime doth easily *take hold.*

---

13. *Verbes Compounds of* Præ, ad, con, sub, ob, in, inter, *requiring Datives contrary to the maner of the Prepositions: as,*

790 1 EGo meis majoribus *virtute* præluxi:
I have *gone before my Elders* in vertue.
790 Rei alicui *manum* admovere.
Nihil semper floret, ætas succedit ætati.
Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ.
Varietas semper satietati occurrit.
Miseris *Cave ne* insultes, *sors communis est.*
790 *Ideo voluit Deus, ut* nobis *peccatum* inhæreret, ne *inani gloriâ duceremur:*
Therefore would God that sinne should *inhere in us,* lest we should be led away with vain-glory.

Vitia

Vitia nobis *ſub virtutum nomine* obrepunt. 790

Hinc : Obſtare, obſiſtere, adverſari, impendere, imminere alicui.

Incumbere, inſidere, inhærere literis, ſtudiis, remis.

Iuvat impalleſcere chartis.

Huic orationi *Servius cùm* interfuiſſet.

Indulgere veneri. Morti occumbere.

2. Imponet *finem ſapiens &* rebus honeſtis.

Ingenio *ſtimulos* ſubdere *fama ſolet.*

Adhibere *fidem* alicui.

Inurere *infamiam* alicui.

Conflare *invidiam* alicui.

Præficere, Præſtituere } *aliquem* exercitui.

Præbere, Admovere } *aures* alicui.

3. Where ſome ſuch compounded Verbes have Datives or Accuſatives at your pleaſure : as,

Dat. Virtus omnibus rebus anteit.

Accuſ. Admiratione quadam afficiuntur, qui anteire cæteros *putantur.*

Dat. Natura hominis pecudibus reliquiſque beſtiis antecedit.

Accuſ. Magnis itineribus quempiam antecedere.

Dat. Longè cæteris antecello.

Accuſ. Hac re illum antecello.

Subire { tecto. / tectum. } Occumbere { morti. / necem. }

THE

THE NINTH PART.

AS I have delivered the Syntax of the Caſes and exemplified them in favour of the Engliſh Tongue, I might ſeeme to ſome to differ from *Lilly*; yet who will well note the Subſtance and matter, will take the leſſe offence thereat.

It now followeth, that as I formerly gave you many Examples which differed from the Rules: that this againe I doe more briefly for your memory ſake: where theſe Examples following you ſhall often reade with Poets and Comicks, no leſſe eloquent, than if they had ſpoken by the Rule: And thoſe paſſe under the name of the Figure *Antiptoſis*.

ANTIPTOSIS.

A Nominative for a Genitive: as,

EA primùm ab eo animadvertenda injuria eſt.	For *Ejus.*
Idne eſtis Authores mihi.	
Et *id genus* alia.	*Ejus generis.*
Ita vixi mus, & *id* ætatis jam ſumus, &c.	*Ejus.*

A Nominative for the Accuſ. as,

———Sed enim quia retulit Ajax Eſſe Jovis *Pronepos.* ———	*Pronepotem.*
Quæ ſe optavit inhoneſtè hic parare divitias, quàm patriâ honeſtè *Pauper* vivere.	*Pauperem.*

Sed

Sed vereor tardæ *causa* fuisse moræ. *Causam.*
Sensit *medius* delapsus in hostes. *Medios.*
Acceptum refero versibus esse *nocens*. *Nocentis.*

A Nominat. for the Vocat.

VOs ô *Patricius* sanguis, quos vivere *Patricii.*
fas est.
Projice tela manu sanguis *meus*. *Mi.*
Da *meus ocellus*. *Mi ocelle.*
Deus *meus*, Deus *meus*, cur dereliquisti *Mi.*
me?
Salve *primus* omnium Parens appellate. *Tu Primo.*
Confide, ô anime, in malis, licet intolle- *Passe.*
randa *passus*.

A Nominat. for the Ablat. as,

ARistotelis libri sunt *omne genus* ele- *Omni genere.*
gantiæ referti.
Milo profectus est *id temporis*. *Eo tempore.*
Nox, vinum, mulier, nihil perniciosius *Nocte, vino, muliere.*
homini adolescentulo.

A Genit. for the Nominat.

Ejus rei mihi venit in mentem. *Ea res.*
Canum degeneres. *Canes.*

The desire of glory *is put off* last, even *by wise men*.
Voluptas, quò major, eò magis mentem suâ sede & statu dimovet:
Pleasure the greater it is, the more it *draweth* the minde *out of his seate* and *state*.
Emunxi argento *Senem*:
I have *shaved* the old man *of his silver*.
Contrà: De suo jure decedere.
E vitâ emigrare. Excedit è corpore animus.
Fortuna & inexpectata omnia animum ex suo statu dejiciunt:
Fortune and all unexpected things *cast* the minde *out of its state*.
In exulcerato animo *facilè fictum crimen* insidet:
In a depraved minde a fained crime doth easily *take hold*.

---

13. *Verbes Compounds of* Præ, ad, con, sub, ob, in, inter, *requiring Datives contrary to the maner of the Prepositions: as,*

790 1 EGo meis majoribus *virtute* præluxi:
I have *gone before my Elders* in vertue.
790 Rei alicui *manum* admovere.
Nihil semper floret, ætas succedit ætati.
Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ.
Varietas semper satietati occurrit.
Miseris *Cave ne* insultes, *sors communis est*.
790 *Ideo voluit Deus, ut* nobis *peccatum* inhæreret, ne *inani gloriâ duceremur*:
Therefore would God that sinne should *inhere in us*, lest we should be led away with vain-glory.

Vitia

Vitia nobis *ſub virtutum nomine* obrepunt.
Hinc: Obſtare, obſiſtere, adverſari, impendere, imminere alicui.
Incumbere, inſidere, inhærere literis, ſtudiis, remis.
Invat impalleſcere chartis.
Huic orationi *Servius cùm* interfuiſſet.
Indulgere veneri. Morti occumbere.

2. Imponet *finem ſapiens &* rebus honeſtis.
Ingenio *ſtimulos* ſubdere *fama ſolet.*
Adhibere *fidem* alicui.
Inurere *infamiam* alicui.
Conflare *invidiam* alicui.
Præficere, Præſtituere } *aliquem* exercitui.
Præbere, Admovere } *aures* alicui.

3. Where ſome ſuch compounded Verbes have Datives or Accuſatives at your pleaſure: as,
Dat. Virtus omnibus rebus anteit.
Accuſ. Admiratione quadam afficiuntur, qui anteire cæteros *putantur.*
Dat. Natura hominis pecudibus reliquiſque beſtiis antecedit.
Accuſ. Magnis itineribus quempiam antecedere.
Dat. Longè cæteris antecello.
Accuſ. Hac re illum antecello.

Subire { tecto. / tectum. Occumbere { morti. / necem.

THE

AS I have delivered the Syntax of the Cases and exemplified them in favour of the English Tongue, I might seeme to some to differ from *Lilly*; yet who will well note the Substance and matter, will take the lesse offence thereat.

It now followeth, that as I formerly gave you many Examples which differed from the Rules: that this againe I doe more briefly for your memory sake: where these Examples following you shall often reade with Poets and Comicks, no lesse eloquent, than if they had spoken by the Rule: And those passe under the name of the Figure *Antiptosis*.

ANTIPTOSIS.

A Nominative for a Genitive: as,

EA primùm ab eo animadvertenda injuria est.	For *Ejus.*
Ilne estis Authores mihi.	
Et *id genus* alia.	*Ejus generis.*
Ita vixímus, & *id* ætatis jam sumus, &c.	*Ejus.*

A Nominative for the Accus. as,

———Sed enim quia retulit Ajax	
Esse Jovis *Pronepos.* ———	*Pronepotem.*
Quæ sé optavit inhonestè hic parare divitias, quàm patriâ honestè *Pauper* vivere.	*Pauperem.*

Sed

Sed vereor tardæ *causa* fuisse moræ.	*Causam.*
Sensit *medius* delapsus in hostes.	*Medios.*
Acceptum refero ventis esse *nocens*.	*Nocenti.*

A Nominat. for the Vocat.

VOs ô *Patricius* sanguis, quos vivere fas est.	*Patricii.*
Projice tela manu sanguis *meus*.	*Mi.*
Da *meus ocellus*.	*Mi ocelle.*
Deus *meus*, Deus *meus*, cur dereliquisti me?	*Mi.*
Salve *primus* omnium Parens appellate.	*Tu Primi.*
Confide, ô anime, in malis, licet intolleranda *passus*.	*Passe.*

A Nominat. for the Ablat. as,

ARistotelis libri sunt *omne genus* elegantiæ referti.	*Omni genere.*
Milo profectus est *id temporis*.	*Eo tempore.*
Nox, vinum, mulier, nihil pernitiosius homini adolescentulo.	*Nocte, vino, muliere.*

A Genit. for the Nominat.

Ejus rei mihi venit in mentem.	*Ea res.*
Canum degeneres.	*Canes.*

A Genit. for the Dat.

AFfinis *sceleris*. *An accessary to his wickednesse.* — *Sceleri.*
Obnoxius *criminis.* — *Crimini.*
Romanis Gallici *tumultus* assuetis. — *Tumultibus*

A Genit. for the Accusat.

DEsine *mollium querelarum.* — *Molles querelas: or à mollibus querelis.*
Abstine *irarum calidaque rixa.* — *Iras calidasque rixas.*
Semper *famæ* sitiens. — *Famam.*
Fugitans *litium.* — *Lites.*
Metuens *virgæ* tam grandis Achilles. — *Virgam.*
Adeptus *rerum.* — *Res.*
Justitiæ ne prius mirer, *bellivè* laborum. — *Justitiam, bellumvè.*
Adde hereto:
Illorum videndi gratiâ. — *Illos.*
Causarum ornandi cupidus. — *Causas.*
Date copiam crescendi *novarum.* — *Novas,* seu *Comedias.*

A Genit. for the Ablat. as,

EGo quidem vehementer *animi* pendeo. — *Animo.*
Discrutiari *animi.* Angit se *animi.* — Where yet *animi* is more eloquent.
Terreri *animi. Plaut.*
Validus *animi* & *corporis* ingens.
Item, Præceps *animi,* Falsus *animi,* Fidens *animi.*
In me amor lapsum *animi* ludificat. — *Mente.*
Non *mentis* desipiunt.
Item. Expediunt fessi *rerum.*

Devius

Devius *evi.* Maturus *evi.*
Desine *curarum.*
Quarum abundamus *rerum & quarum* indigeamus.

A Dative for the Genit. as,

SVlpitio inter sacrificandum apex prolapsus est.
But this seemeth better by the Dative.

A Dative for the Accusat. as,

QUandoque id doceat *prudentiæ* suspicor, nunquam esse.
Ita quidem *vobis* decet. *Plaut.*
Adde hereto those Speeches which the Latines use, for eloquence sake:

—— *Mediocribus* esse *Poetis.*

Non homines, non Dii, non commisere columnæ. *Hor.*
Nobis non licet esse *disertis.*
Though Cicero useth the Accus. as,
Cur his per te frui libertate? Cur denique esse *liberos* non liceat.

A Dat. for the Ablat more eloquently: as,

DUm novus est cæpto potius pugnemus *amori.*
Paulùm *sepulta* distat *inertia* celata virtus.
Ne *orationi* vita dissentiat.
Solstitiali *pecori* defendite. *A pecore, pecus a solstitio*

Eximere aliquem *noxæ*.	*à noxâ*.
Tempus desistere *pugnæ*.	*à pugnâ*.
Item, Solus *sibi* certet Amintas.	*secum*.
Stat conferre manum *Æneæ*.	*cum Æneâ*.
Excutere *alicui* lachrimas.	*ex aliquo*.

Item, *Of Verbes Passives the like.*

CUm toties eadem dicam vix exaudior *ulli*.	*ab ullo*.
Honesta *bonis viris*, non occulta petuntur.	*à bonis viris*.
Nulli *mihi* visa sonorum.	*à me*.
Nec cernitur *ulli*.	*ab ullo*.
Tota *mihi* dormitur ætas.	*à me*.
Dilectus *omnibus*.	*ab omnibus*.
Nunc si vultis deprecari *huic seni*, ne valeat.	*pro hoc sene*.

An Accus. for the Nomin. as,

EXpleri *mentem*, exardescitq; tuendo. Adde hereto which Diomed thinketh to be a *Solecisme*.	*mens*.
Urbem quam statui, vestra est.	*urbs*.
Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus.	*sermo*.
Fac *me* ut sciam.	*ego*.
Hæc *me* ut confidam faciunt.	*ego*.

An Accusat. for the Genit.

IDem mihi indicium fecit.	*ejus rei*.
Non sum *id* nescius.	*ejus rei*.
Namque si absq; te essem hodiè, nunquam ad *Solem* occasum viverem.	*solis*.

Quid

Quid tibi *hanc* curatio est *rem*? *Ter.*	*hujus rei.*
Menedemi *vicem* miseret mei: *Plaut.*	*vicis.*

An Accusat. for the Dat. as.

IUra te nociturum hominum de hac re *neminem.*	*nemini.*
Cùm *ad eos* brevissimè respondissem. *Plin.*	*illis.*
Ad carnificem te dabo.	*carnifici.*
Statim *te* obrepet fames. *Plin.*	*tibi.*
Nimis *me* indulgeo.	*mihi. (tuti.*
Tuam hæreditatem inhiant.	*tuæ hæredi-*
Gladium faciam culcitrum, *eumque* incumbam.	*eidem.*

An Accusative for the Ablat. as.

SEnex se *rus* abdidit. *Ter.*	*rure.*
Profectus est *id* temporis.	*eo tempore.*
Meos parentes careo. Quia *id* quod amo careo: *Plaut.*	*meis parentibus. Ep.*
Illorum *operam* abutitur.	*opera.*
Neque boni, neque liberalis viri functus est *officium*. *Ter.*	*officio.*
Ad eam rem usus est *hominem astutum, doctum, scitum*: *Plaut.*	*homine, &c.*
Ubi me videt in *tantum honorem* esse.	*tanto honore.*
Bona multa facio clàm *meam uxorem*: *Plaut.*	*meâ uxore.*
Where wee reade, *Æger pedes*, doleo *caput*, albus *dentes*, &c.	

An Ablat. for the Genit. as,

FAcilè scires desiderio id fieri *tuo*. *Tui.*
Atque odio id fecit *tuo*.
Præda compotem. *Præda.*
Homo *antiquâ virtute* atque *fide*. *Antiquæ virtutis.*
In medio *mundo*: In medio *pomario*. *Mundi, &c.*
Mulier *in media potione* exclamavit. *Medio potinis.*
Habuit duos gladios, *quibus* altero te occisurum dixit; altero vilicum. *Cic.* *Quorum.*

An Ablat. for the Dat. as,

HÆret *pede* pes, densusque viro vir. *Pedi.*
Venatu invigilant pueri. *Venatui.*
Parce *metu* Cytharea. *Virg.*

An Ablat. for the Accusat. as,

VIdes jam *die* multum esse. *Diem*, or *diei*
Anna vides *toto* properari *littore* circum. *Vir.* *Littus.*

THE 10. PART.

HItherto have I given you to conceive of the Parts of Speech; and of their use in *English* as they are to be made in *Latine*: Howbeit, before yee can make such use of them, you shall for a time finde many hinderances before yee can bound the *English* tongue in every part to the Rules, or the Rules to it;

or

or translate it into *Latine* word by word, as the most of the Rules require.

And therefore first note; that the *English* doe eclipse many words, which the *Latines* would to be expressed.

Eclipsis in English by Examples.

MAny — follow that — which is evill, and neglect what — is good. *men. thing.*

And this maner doe the Latines also observe: as,

Multi — quæ — turpia sunt, sectantur, & honesta — negligunt.

There is no Enemy — to him, whom wee foster in our bosome. *like.*

In punishing offenders, Justice doth — but what is requisite. *nothing.*

The childe little knowes the griefe — the mother sustaineth. *which.*

A friend may see in his friend, that —— hee doth not. *which.*

Men remember not — they are borne to dye. *that.*

Though yet they doubt not but, — they must dye. *that.*

No man can serve God, before — hee despiseth the world. *that.*

If the use of Printing had not beene invented, many good helpes in Arts — had bin lost. *should.*

Marriage is like —— old age, which we ne- *to.*

yet mislike till wee enjoy it.	
I would — men were as ready to doe well, as to speake well.	*to God.*
But this — omitted.	*being.*
We may see many men — rue their fortunes and follies.	*to.*
It is not — for a good man, to impeach another mans credite.	*lawfull.*
— Were brethren naturall, they would love each other.	*if brethren were,*

VVords superfluous in English by PLEONASMUS.

MAny words of the English, I have before termed Signes in regard of the Latines, whose use I have before shewed; but now must I give you these words, which not being Signes, yet must they not be expressed into Latine.

PLEONASMUS *in English by Examples.*

THere is no Enemy like to a flattering friend.	(There) *in the beginning of your Speech, is a void word.*
It is not good to eschew Marriage, wher God hath honoured it.	(It) *in the beginning of your Speech is in like manner a void word, only it causeth its Adjective to be Neuter; but in the end of your Speech, it is an Adjective by* Idem.

Note

Note further, that *It* is a Signe of Verbes Impersonals Active; as,

Pœnitet: It repenteth.

Oportet: It behoveth.

Est and *Sunt* are often eclipsed in Latine, but expressed in English: as,

Fœlicitas — à Deo: *est*.

Felicity is from God.

Omnia — venalia Romæ: *sunt*.

All things are to be sold at Rome.

And where I wish you to take note of those void words in English, which follow not the Latine Dialect.

Many seeke *for* riches: *Multi divitias quærunt*.

Many esteeme much *of* riches:

Multi divitias magni pendunt.

Many are greedy in seeking *of* riches:

Multi in acquirendis divitiis sunt avidi.

I would *have* you read this at your spare houres:

Vellem, ut isthæc successivis horis legas.

Hyperbaton, where the English doe wrong place their words.

1 THus saith the Lord of Hosts. *The Lord of hosts thus saith.*

This Land did the Canaanites sometimes inhabit. *The Canaanites did sometimes inhabite this land.*

Pride reignes aswell in Beggers Cottages, as in Kings Courts. *In the Cottage of Beggers.* *In the Courts of Kings.*

2 But in many of our like Speeches without this signe *Of*, and to make it a superfluous word: the former word may be made an Adjective: as,

My Fathers Family. *Paterna familia.*

A Princely Office, *Regium munus.*

And of these Adjectives, some are *Personall*; as, Æneas sonne. *Æolus Æneades, Æolides.* sonne: But these we terme Substantives.

Nationall: as, The English valour. *Anglica virtus.*

Materiall: as, A golden cup. *Aureus cyathus.*

Locall: as, The Heavens dew. *Cœlestis ros. (sis.*

Of Time: as, A moneths pay. *Menstrualis mes-*

To morrow day. *Dies sequens.* *Dies crastinus.*

3 Observe also, where the English put their Prepositions in the last place, that you yet in Latine, place them rightly, as belongeth to a Preposition, before its Substantive or Person: as,

This

This precept you have seldome heard *of*. | *Of this precept.*

But you shall not now be troubled *therewith*. | *With the same.*

When *whereof* ye were ignorant, you are now *therein* perfectly instructed. | *Of what. In the same. In those follow.*

4 But this precept holdeth not in all Speeches: as where you say, | *the manner of the Latines.*

For which cause. | *Quam ob causam, Quæ de re.*

For many causes. | *Multis de causis.*

For weighty causes. | *Gravissimis de causis.*

With me, with thy selfe, with him, &c. | *Mecum, tecum, secũ, quibuscum.*

5 Other words there are in your English Speeches placed first, which the Latines put in the second place: as, | *Inquam, inquit, autem, verò, enim, etenim, quidem, hercle, proculdubio, igitur, ne, que, etiam, quoque, ve.*

Enallage.

OF words in English, used contrary to the Dialect of the Latines: but then attend you onely the maner of the Latines, and to their Phrase: as where wee commonly say,

1 Christ { is come into the world. / is risen from death. } | *The Lat. say, Hath come. Hath risen.*

Christ

Christ { is not yet returned. / is to judge our cause. / is sitting at the right hand of power.	*hath not yet returned,* / *shall judge, &c.* / *doth sit, &c.*
2 You may know a man by his — { Moving. / Going. / Speaking. / Clothing.	2 *Motion.* / *gate.* / *speech.* / *attire.*
3 I have some things — { to sell. / to buy. / to doe.	3 *to be sold.* / *to be bought.* / *to be done.*
☞ Note here, that where your Active Verbes in Latine commonly minister you verbs Passives: as, *Amo, Amor*; yet for your Verbes Deponents, this they doe not: as,	*You must change your words thus.*
4 Then is Counsel good, when it is well followed,	4 *When we best follow it.*
And Physicke profitable, when it is least or temperately used.	*When we least, or temperately use it.*
And the like of Verbes Impersonall Active: as,	
5 We oft repent us of our lost time.	5 *It repenteth us, &c.*
We are not ashamed of our present sloath.	*It never shameth us of, &c.*
Passive, if so you will use them.	*Write you,*
6 We study: We reade: We sleepe.	6 *Studemur, legitur, dormitur à nobis.*

7 Be

7 Be he never so great a friend of mine.
8 Yet will I make a gaine of him.
9 Warre (as one saith) &c.
10 If one live
11 Never so many yeares.
12 Wine and Women, the one is without feare, the other is without shame.
13 Beare you one anothers burden.
14 Some things become one age, some another.
15 The better the Souldier, the worser Man.
16 There is alwayes warre betweene covetize and truth.
17 condemne not others of sin, because of your owne.
18 I cannot ride because of my wound.
19 And now to conclude this point.
20 Except ye note those figures wel, ye may be deceived.
21 As knowing not how or what to write.
22 But now reade you this to comfort your selfe.
23 The better shall yee prepare for all your wants.

but better, *Provideto sibi ne quid desit.*

7 *Though hee be my greatest friend.*
Amicus mihi intimus.
8 *Erit tamen mihi pro-*
9 By *quidam.* (*da*
10 *Si quis* (*vixeris.*
11 *Plurimos annos*
Ad summā senectutem.
12 By *alter & alter.*
13 *Alter alterius onera portate.* (*decent.*
14 *Aliam etatem alia*
15 By *quò, quanto: eò, tanto. Miles quò melior, eò vir nequior.*
16 *Cum cupiditate & audaciâ, virtuti & pudori lis est perpetua.*
17 *Because you also are sinfull.*
The *Latines* say,
18 *Pra dolore vulneris; timore, metu, gaudio.*
19 This Infinitive the *Latines* change by *ut.*
20 *Unlesse, &c.* (*write.*
21 *How or what ye may*
22 *That ye may comfort your selfe: whereby, &c.*
23 *Prepare for your selfe in all your wants:*

THE

Seven severall Considerations for every young Pupill to take note of, and which would be best delivered at the Masters hand.

The first Consideration for the inverting of English words into Latine, such as have beene taken from the Latines, by way of derivation.

What Substantives end in	1. On. 2. Ty. 3. Ry. 4. Cy. 5. Ence.	The Latines end them in	1. *O.* 2. *Tas.* 3. *Ria.* 4. *Tia.* 5. *Entia:*

as,

1. Occasion, Reason.		*Occasio, Ratio.*
2. Dignity, Sagacity,		*Dignitas, Sagacitas.*
3. Glory, Misery.	From	*Gloria, Miseria.* (tia,
4. Constancy, Excellency,		*Constantia, Excellen-*
5. Diligence. Abundance.		*Diligentia, Abundan-*

Others there are, though not many, that end in	isme. my. ny.	The Latines end them in	*ismus.* (tia, *mia.* *nia.* as,
Baptisme, Christianisme, Infamy, Blasphemy. Ignominy, Ceremony.		From	*Baptismus, Christianismus, Infamia, Blasphemia, Ignominia, Ceremonia.*

What Adjectives end in	ous. all. ble. ant or ent.	The Latines end them in	*osus. alis. bilis. ans,* or *ens:* as;

Glorious,

Glorious, Pretious.
Spirituall, Venial.
Sensible, Terrible.
Vehement, Pregnant.
From { *Gloriosus, Pretiosus.* / *Spiritualis, Venialis.* / *Sensibilis, Terribilis.* / *Vehemens, Pregnans.*

Further note, that the English have gleaned many Verbes from those of the Latines, compounded with ——— { *A, ab, abs,* / *Ad, con, de,* / *E, ex, se,* / *Inter, ob, per,* / *Pra, pro, trans,* / *In, sub, re, super.*

To abound.	*Abundo.*	To preferre.	*Profero.*
To abuse.	*Abutor.*	To prescribe.	*Prescribo.*
To abstaine.	*Abstineo.*	To procreate.	*Procreo.*
To accuse.	*Accuso.*	To propose.	*Propono.*
To adject.	*Adjicio.*	To transgresse.	*Transgredior*
To contract.	*Contraho.*	To transferre.	*Transfero.*
To defend.	*Defendo.*	To traduce.	*Traduco.*
To evert.	*Everto.*	To suffer.	*Suffero.*
To excell.	*Excello.*	To subsist.	*Subsisto.*
To infringe.	*Infringo.*	To subscribe.	*Subscribo.*
To intercept.	*Intercipio.*	To recreate.	*Recreo.*
To object.	*Objicio.*	To refresh.	*Reficio.*
To offend.	*Offendo.*	To seperate.	*Separo.*
To perceive.	*Percipio.*	To select.	*Seligo.*
To permit.	*Permitto.*	To supersede.	*Supersedeo.*

THE

THE SECOND CONSIDERATION.

HAve you evermore a regard to the Etymology or derivation of your words in the Latine Tongue, which the Englisſh doe no leſſe often imitate:

1 As firſt, where the Compound Verbes ariſe from their Simples.

2 Secondly, where thoſe which are called Radicall words have many others that flow from them, as from

Sum: Adſum, abſum, deſum, præſum, proſum, ſubſum, &c.
Habeo: Adhibeo, exhibeo, perhibeo, prohibeo, &c.
Lego: Eligo, diligo, colligo, ſeligo, intelligo, &c.
Emo: Adimo, eximo, demo, perimo, interimo, &c.
Eo: Abeo, adeo, exeo, pereo, intereo, redeo, &c.
Facio: Efficio, conficio, deficio, officio, perficio, &c.
Ago: Exigo, redigo, ſubigo, erigo, corrigo, &c.
Loquor: Alloquor, eloquor, colloquor, &c.

Rex: Prorex. | *Par: Compar.*
Miles: Commilito. | *Similis: Conſimilis.*
Nepos: Pronepos.

3 Radicall words and their iſſue: as from

Amo: Amor, amicitia, amicus, amicè, amabilis.
Ango: Angustia, angor, angulus, anxietas, angor.
Senesco: Senex, ſenectus, ſenilia, ſenium, ſenilis, ſenator.

Verſor:

Versor: Versura, versutia, versus, versio.
Primus: Primas, primarius, primordium, principium.
Bonus: Bonitas, benignitas, beneficium, benevolus, &c.

Againe, out of your Simple and Compound Verbes, there ariseth a great fluxe of words, out of the Supines, if they have any.

3 As first, Personall Substantives ending in { tor. sor.

Amatum, Amator.	*Electus, Elector.*
From *Lectum, Lector.*	*Inquisitum, Inquisitor.*
Doctum, Doctor.	*Instructum, Instructor.*

4 And for those Substantives Personall, ye may sometimes use your Participles of the Present tense, as from { *Amo, Amans.* *Mendico, Mendicans.* *Sto, Stans.*

Durius in terris nihil est quod vivat amante.
Mendicantibus ne Parentes quidem amici sunt.
Stanti cavendum ne cadat.

5 *Item.* Substantives reall: as;

Risum, Risus.		*Irrisio.*
Reditum, Reditus.	Which Substantives make also	*Reditio.*
From *Motum, Motus,*		*Motio.*
Visum, Visus.		*Visio.*
Factum, Factus.		*Factio.*
Facio, Factum.		*Factum.*
Incipio, Incaptum.		*Incaptum.*
But from many such Supines issue their Substantives in the Neuter Gender onely, as from *Propono, Propositum.*		*Propositum.*
Instituo, Institutum.		*Institutum.*

6 From those Primar Verbes, arise also other Frequentatives and Inchoatives, and Verbes ending in sco: as,

From *Dico. Dicto, dictito.*
Rogo. Rogito.
Clamo. Clamito.
Ago. Agito.
Curro. Cursito.
Capio. Capto, capesso.
Valeo. Valesco, revalesco.

Tremo. Tremisco.
Timeo. Timesco.
Conticeo. Conticesco.
Nigreo. Nigresco.
Vireo. Viresco.
Splendeo. Splendesco.

7 Also from Primative Substantives there arise their Diminutives: as,

From *Homo. Homuncio, homunculus.*
Rex. Regulus.
Puer. Puerulus, pusio.
Femina. Femella.
Mulier. Muliercula.
Anus. Anicula.
Frater. Fraterculus.

Aedes. Aedicula.
Puella. Puellula.
Mendicus. Mendiculus.
Meretrix. Meretricula.
Flos. Flosculus.
Ovis. Ovicula.
Bos. Ruculus.
Navis. Navicula, navigium.

And the like from certaine Adjectives: as,

From *Parvus. Parvulus.*
Panci. Panculi.
Pauper. Pauperculus.

Horridus. Horridulus.
Par. Parilis.
Audax. Audaculus.

8 For the Etymology of your Adverbes which they have from their Adjectives and Participles: First, I wish you to observe the diversity of the Declensions of your Adjectives.

For

For from the Adjectives of three Terminations, their Adverbs for most part end in ——— { *è*. some few in *ò*: as,

From { *Superbus*. *Otiosus*. *Pulcher*. we say, *Superbè*. *Otiosè*. *Pulchrè*.

Except, { *Humanus*: *Humaniter*. *Durus*: *Duriter*.

Manifestus. *Manifestè*, *manifestò*.
Perpetuus. *Perpetuò*.
Primus. *Primò*, *primùm*.
Secundus. *Secundò*.
Meritus. *Meritò*.
Continuus. *Continuò*.

From Adjectives of three Articles, their Adverbes end ——— { 4. or 5. in *è*. the rest in *ter*; as,

Tristis. *Tristè*. *Dulcis*. *Dulcè*, *dulciter*.
Mitis. *Mitè*. *Perennis*. *Perennè*.
Facilis. *Facilè*.
Gracilis. *Graciliter*. *Difficilis*. *Difficulter*.
Acer. *Acriter*. *Amabilis*. *Amabiliter*.
Contemptibilis. *Contemptim*, *contemptiùs*.

From Adjectives Comparatives, their Adverbes end in *iùs*: as,

Durior. *Duriùs*.
Tardior. *Tardiùs*.
Aptior. *Aptiùs*.
Felix. *Feliciter*.
Audax. *Audacter*.
Ferox. *Ferociter*.
Auspex. *Auspicatò*.

From *Major*. *Magis*. *Minor*. *Minùs*.

Amans. *Amanter*.
Diligens. *Diligenter*.
Frequens. *Frequenter*.

Some Adverbes are derived from their { 1. Substantives. 2. Supines, ending in *tim*.

From	
1. *Vir.*	*Viritim.*
Pars.	*Partim.*
Membrum.	*Membratim.*
Fur.	*Furtim.*
Grex.	*Gregatim.*
Pes.	*Pedetentim.*
Sensus.	*Sensim.*

From	
Certatio.	*Certatim.*
Dux.	*Ductim.*
Genus.	*Generatim.*
Ordo.	*Ordinatim.*
Articulus.	*Articulatim.*
Singularis.	*Singulatim.* / *Sigillatim.*

2 From *Raptum.* *Raptim.*
Seperatum. *Seperatim.*
Contemptum. *Contemptim.*
Sejunctum. *Sejunctim.*

Some Adjectives are derived from the Prepositions, as from { *Antè, antehàc, anteà, antrorsum.* *Post, posthàc, posteà, postremò.*

Note, where yee reade any Preposition without a casuall word, it is also an Adverbe: as,

Cùm Æquis pòst aliquantùm pugnatum est.
Paucis antè diebus.
Paulò antè, multò antè, longè antè.
Hostes juxtà metuere.
I prosequar.
Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, Adulantis est.

Some Adverbes are taken from their Adjectives in the manner of the Greekes: as,

Servus æternùm qui parvo nescit uti.
Qui sibi non primùm, *non sapit ille sibi.*

THE

The third CONSIDERATION.

OBserve here how your Substantives, Adjectives, Adverbes, and Verbes induce their contraries into your memory: as,

Pietas.	*Prophanatio.*	*Magnus.*	*Parvus, exiguus.*
Virtus.	*Vitium.*	*Primus.*	*Ultimus.*
Sapientia.	*Stultitia.*	*Summus.*	*Imus.*
Liberalitas	*Parcimonia.*	*Fortis.*	*Vecors.*
Pax.	*Bellum, tumultus.*	*Mitis.*	*Crudelis.*
Mons.	*Planicies.*	*Dulcis.*	*Amarus.*
Dies.	*Nox.*	*Honorificè.*	*Ignominiosè.*
Lux.	*Caligo, tenebra.*	*Cominus.*	*Eminùs.*
Calor.	*Frigus.*	*Sursùm.*	*Deorsùm.*
Honos.	*Ignominia.*	*Palàm.*	*Clanculùm.*
Libertas.	*Servitus.*	*Horsùm.*	*Retrorsùm.*
Incola.	*Accola.*	*Amare.*	*Odisse.*
Ortus.	*Occasus.*	*Lætari.*	*Mœreri.*
Fœlicitas.	*Miseria.*	*Ridere.*	*Lugere.*
Causa.	*Effectus.*	*Laborare.*	*Otiari.*
Amicus.	*Hostis.*	*Affirmare.*	*Denegare.*
Cœlum.	*Gehenna.*	*Imperare.*	*Servire.*
Rex.	*Subditus.*	*Laudare.*	*Vituperare.*
Vita.	*Mors, lethum.*	*Valere.*	*Ægrotare.*
Bonus.	*Malus.*	*Vivere.*	*Mori.*

But a more generall help to those words of contrariety from their former, will bee these particles wherewith they are compounded, { *In, ab, abs, de, dis, re, se, è, ex*: As,

Noscere, Ignorare.	*Ducere,*	*Abducere.*
Firmare, Infirmare.		*Reducere.*
Dicare, Abdicare.	*Trahere,*	*Abstrahere.*
		Animare,

Autumare.	*Denegare.*	*Mergere.*	*Emergere.*
Struere.	*Destruere.*	*Nucleare.*	*Enucleare.*
Jungere.	*Disjungere.*	*Plicare.*	*Explicare.*
Placere.	*Displicere.*	*Spirare.*	*Expirare.*
Fides.	*Diffidentia.*	*Similis.*	*Absimilis.* / *Dissimilis.*
Spes.	*Desperatio.*		
Cura.	*Incuria.*	*Pius.*	*Impius.*
Concordia.	*Discordia.*	*Doctus.*	*Indoctus.*
Diligentia.	*Negligentia.*	*Par.*	*Impar.* / *Dispar.*
Clamare.	*Reclamare.*		
Fluere.	*Refluere.*		
Parare.	*Separare.*	*Gregatim.*	*Segregatim.*
Jungere.	*Sejungere.*	*Facilè.*	*Difficulter.*

And to those, adde the Rule of two Negatives making an Affirmative: as,

Non *potest esse* non infœlix, *qui in summa fœlicitate Deum non agnovit:*

Hee cannot be happy, who in his felicity doth not acknowledge God.

Eripere vitam nemo non *homini potest, at nemo mortem.*

Every man can take our life from us, but no man our death.

Non diffiteor. Non diffido. Non deesse alicui.
Non desistere. Non abnuo. Non renuo.
Non possum non flere: *I cannot chuse but weepe:*
Homo non indoctus: Non infacetus: Non ignobilis.
Histrio non illepidus. *Miles* non instrenuus.
Non ignara *mali miseris succurrere disco.*
Non immeritò. Non illepidè. Non incongruè.
Non incommodè *dixerim.*

THE

THE FOURTH CONSIDERATION.

OBserve here in all your readings all your double words of the Latines, for they are very usefull as comming neare to the nature of Phrases.

Joynt words: as,

1 Verbes.

Manumittere. To infranchise.
Belligerare. To make war.
Castramitari. To make tents.
Tergiversari. To fly away
Patefacere. To open.
Magnificare. To esteeme
Madefacere. To moisten.
Liquefacere. To melt.
Stupefacere. To amaze.
Sanctificare. To sanctifie.
Aequivalere. *Aequipollere.* To be of like force.
Aequiparare. To equall.

2 Substantives: as,

Orphanotrophium. An almes-house.
Paterfamilias. *Materfamilias.* The guides of the house.
Agricola. An husbandman.
Cœlicola. A Saint.
Terricola. A mortall man.
Papicola. A Papist.
Terrigena. One borne in the Earth.
Alienigena. A stranger.
Carnivorus. A man eater.
Parricida. A murtherer of the father.
Patricida. A traytor.
Tyrannicida. A killer of a Tyrant.
Pediseques. A servingman.
Servus à pedibus, à manibus, à rationibus, à consiliis.
Sonipes. *Ignipes.* *Alipes.* An horse.

Quadrupes, A beast.
Laniger, A shop,
Aequilibrium, An equall weight.
Gaziphilacium, A Treasurie.
Pseudopropheta, A false Prophet.
Pseudochristus, Antichrist.
Terræ-motus, The earthquake.
Vinolentia, Drunkennesse.

Of Adjectives: as,

Vinolentus, *merulentus*, Drunken.
Sanguinolentus, Bloody.
Æquanimis, Of a gentle or quiet minde.
Magnanimus, Valorous.
Jurisperitus, *Jurisconsultus*, *Causidicus*, *Juridicus*, A Lawyer or Counsellour at law.
Deus dicitur { *Omniscius*, That knoweth all things. / *Omnipotens*, Almighty. / *Armipotens*, Mighty in battell.
Omnigenus, Of all sorts.
Auricomus, That hath yellow haire.
Misericors, Mercifull.
Solivagus, Wandring alone.
Primogenitus, The first begot.
Primopilus, A chiefe leader.
Signifer, *Aquilifer*, An Ancient.
Frugifer, Fruitfull.

THE

THE FIFTH CONSIDERATION.

HAve ever a care to fit your Substantives with most apt Adjectives or Epithets, whether yee affect Prose or Verse: as,

Deus	*Omniscius, almus, omnipotens, Armipotens, Sanctissimus, Misericors, Beneficentissimus, Opt. maximus.*
Imperator	*Serenissimus, Clementissimus, Illustrissimus, Invictissimus, Augustissimus, Semper Augustus.*
Senatores	*Prudentissimi, Celeberrimi, Optimi, Clarissimi, Honoratissimi, Honorificentissimi.*
Præsul	*Candidissimus, Reverendissimus, Religiosissimus, Celeberrimus, Devotissimus.*
Dux	*Magnanimus, Validus, Fortissimus, Peritus & exercitatus, Invictissimus, Vigilantissimus, Improvidus.*
Miles	*Strenuus, veteranus, bellicosus, acer, ferox, vecors, exercitatus à puero, Levis armatura.*
	Insignis potestatis vir.
	Egregius sanctusque vir.
	Homo verè pius, simplex & religiosus.
Adolescens	*Lectissimus, Primarius, ingenua indolis, perditus, & dissolutus.*

Puer

Puer { Elegans, mellitus, scitus, rubicundus, delicatulus, lepidâ formâ.

Famina { Modesta, primaria, formosissima, pudicissima, sanctissima & optima, cultissima, lectissima, castissima.

Virgo { Venusta, tenera, formosa, nitida, pulcherrima, matura viro, eleganti formâ, nubilis.

Hostis { Acerrimus, acerbissimus, nefarius, & deterrimus, sævus, to terrimus crudelis, immanis, superbus, gravissimus, truculentus.

Amicus { Verus, familiaris, intimus, constantissimus, fidelissimus.

Ex animo amicus.

And as the Adjective doth garnish the Substantive, so doth the Adverbe the Verbe: as,

Vehementiùs, multùm, medullitùs, non mediocriter, mirificè, unicè, intimè, ardenter, valdè, summoperè. Ex animo ——— } *Amare.*

Capitaliter, valdè, apertè, vehementer, acriter ——— } *Odisse.*

Acerbè, acerbiùs, graviter, vehementer, contumeliosè, petulantiùs ——— { *Invehi in aliquem.* *Insectari aliquem.*

Vehementer, plurimùm, magnoperè, valdè, mirabiliter ——— { *Gaudere.* *Lætari.*

Diluciдè, Perspicuè } *Aliquid demonstrare.*

Argutè, Acutè { *Disserere.* *Disputare.*

Item.

Item. *Homo* { *Insigniter, Egregiè, Graviter,* } *Impudens.*

Insigniter improbus.
Apprimè doctus.
Servus egregiè fidelis.
Egregiè ad miseriam natus : Ter.

THE SIXTH CONSIDERATION.

WHere many Verbes, Substantives, and Adjectives of the Latines have divers significations, that this may not hinder you, note, that some of them are of like pronunciation, but differ in the letter and the sense :

Cædo, ĕre : To kill ; *hinc cædes.*
Cedo, ĕre; To give place : *hinc cessio.*
Cede mihi manum : Give me thy hand.
Cāpi, capisse : To begin ; *hinc captum.*
Cēpi, à capio : To take ; *hinc captus* : A capacity.
Callĕo : To wexe hard, or to know : *hinc callus* : An hard bunch.
callĭditas : craft.
callĭdus : crafty.
Călĕo : To wex hot : *hinc calor, calĭditas* : heate : *calĭdus* : hot.
Seco : To cut : *hinc sectio.*
Cæco : To make blinde : *hinc cæcitas* : blindnesse.
Venio : To come.
Veneo : To be sold.
Quæro : To seeke : *hinc quæstus* : gaine.
Queror : To complaine : *hinc*

Hinc { *Questus*, *Querela*, } A complaint.

Pendeo, To hang. To depend. To weigh.

Mæreo, mæstus sum, To weepe.

Hinc { *Mæror*, *Mæstitia*, } Sorrow.

Mereo, meritus sum, To deserve.

Stipendia merere, To bear e Armes in field.

Jacio, To cast.

Jaceo, To lye downe.

Consilium, Counsell.

Concilium, A Synode or Dyet.

Census, Rent, revenue, tribute.

Sensus, Sense or feeling.

Cœna, A supper: *hinc cœnaculum.*

Scena, A tragedy: *hinc scenicus, proscenium.*

Servus, A servant.

Cervus, An hart.

Lepus, oris, An hare.

Lepos, ôris, Pleasantnesse of speech

Decus, coris, Glory.

Decor, decôris, Comelinesse.

Ipse decor recti fama mendacia ridet.

Words of like letters, but differing in sense: as,

Contendere, To strive.
Contendere Romam, To goe.

Petere Consulatum, To seeke the Consulship.
Petere Romam, To goe &c.

Nitor, To endeavour.
Niti re aliqua, To stay on.

Mando, are, To command.
Mando, ere, To eate.

Mandare aliquid literis, To divulge.

Præstare aliis, To excell others.

Præstare munus, To doe a duty, or execute an office.

Præstare

Præstare se virum, To shew himselfe a man.

Nihil præstandum præter culpam:
Nothing is to bee feared but sin.

Præstat otiosum esse, quàm nihil agere:
It is better to be still, than to doe nothing.

Præstare aliquem securum:
To save one harmelesse.

Præstare { *damnum:* / *Periculum:*
To take upon him the losse and danger.

Colere Deum, To worship God.

Hinc { *Dei cultus.* / *Divinus cultus.*

Colere parentes:
To honour the parents.

Terram { *Colere:* / *Incolere.*
To till the ground:
To inhabite the land.

Hinc Cultus, cultura:
Husbandry, tillage.

Incola, A Citizen.

Accola, Of the Suburbs.

Item. Cultus, The trimming of the body or house.

Lustro, { To view or examine. / To purge by sacrifice.

Edo, edidi, To utter or publish:

Hinc Editio 1^a. 2^a. 3^a.

Edere signum:
To commit a worthy deed.

Edere facinus:
To commit an offence.

Edo, edi, To eate. *Hinc*

Esca, edulium, esculentum.

esse: { To eate. / To be: *hinc essentia.*

Perdo, To lose.

Perdo, To destroy.

Licet, It is lawfull.

Liceri, To be sold.

Virtus parvi licet omnibus:
Vertue is to be bought and sold for a little of all men.

Differe, To differ.

Differe, to delay.

Occidere,

Occidere, To kill. *hinc occisio*, slaughter.

Occidere, To fall as the Sunne.

Hinc { *Occasus*, *Occidens*: The West.

Tollere, { To kill. To take away. To lift up.

Sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem.

Referre aliquid alicui, To shew.

Referre ad Senatum, To referre to the Senate.

Multum refert utrum, &c. It much matereth whether, *&c.*

Mea refert te valere.

Viro probo parum refert, quid vulgus refert: It little profiteth a good man, what the common people do speake of deliver.

Interest Magistratus, It is the duty of the Magistrate.

Homo homini quid interest, How differeth one man from another.

Interesse convivio, To be present at the feast.

Offendere aliquem, To offend one.

Offendere gemmam, To find a pretious stone.

Appello, { *ere*, To arrive. *are*, To call.

Valere, To be in health.

Valere, { To be of force. To prevaile.

Putare, To thinke of.

Putare, To cut off: *hinc amputare.*

Sapere, To savour.

Sapere, To be wise.

Comparare divitias, To get riches.

Comparare infamiam alicui, To slander.

Comparare se aliis, To compare himselfe with others.

Conferre beneficium in aliquem, To bestow a benefite upon one.

Conferre se alijs, To compare himselfe with others.

Conferre se Londinum, To goe.

Legere libros, To reade.

Leger

Legere fructus, To gather.
Consulere alicui, To aske counsell of one.
Consulere alicui, To counsell one, or to provide for one: as, *consulere saluti sua.*
Cogere, To compell.
Cogere Exercitum, To muster.
Cogere pecus, To drive cattell.
Ducere uxorem, To marry.
Parvi ducere probitatem, Little to esteeme.
Ducere vitam, To live.
Irrito, to provoke.
Irrito, To make void.
Agere vitam, To live.
Agere animam, To dye.
Agere leonem, To play the Lion.
Agere gratias alicui, To give one thankes.
Agere radices, To take roote.
Agere causam, To plead.
Infectus, Infected.
Infectus, Undone.
Quod factum est, infectum esse non potest.
Gratia, Grace or mercy.
Gratia, Thankes.
Exercendæ memoriæ gratiâ, For the cause of exercising his memory.
Periculum subire, To suffer Tryall, Danger.
Discrimen subire, To suffer triall.
Discrimen est inter, &c. There is difference betweene, *&c.*
Munus aliquod exequi, To execute an office.
Munus conferre in aliquē, To bestow a gift on one.
Obire Magistratum, To exercise the Magistrateship.
Provinciam, vicos, domus, *obire*, To passe over.
Obire mortem, To dye.
Facultas mihi data est, I have liberty.
Facultas dicendi, Eloquence.
Facultates, Riches.
Potestas, Power.
Potestas, Leave.

(*Ne*) in the Indicative Mood (Whether or no.)

(*Ne*) in the Imparative Moode (Not)
(*Ne*) in the Subjunctive, (Lest that.)
Ne quidem, Not so much as, &c.
Ne, Truly.
Note also the divers senses of your Prepositions, but chiefly of *Ad* and *In*.

Ad

Ad manum esse, To be at hand.
Loqui ad populum, To speake to the people.
Ad voluptatem audientium loqui, To speake that may delight the people.
Habet hortos ad Tyberim, Hee had gardens by Tyber.
Ad tria millia hominum, About three thousand men.
Ad meum reditum, Till my returne.
Fregi frontem ad parietem, I brake my forhead against the wall.
Antidotum ad apostema, An Antidote against an Apostume.
Ad Judicem dicere, To speake before the Judge.
Locum ad literam subjeci, I have wrote it word by word.
Ad hunc modum, In this maner.
Ad memoriam { *Subjeci*, / *Notavi*, }
I have noted it for my memory sake.

In

In ære alieno esse, To be in debt.
In diem vivere, To live from day to day: or from hand to mouth.
In horas expectare, To look for one every houre.
Dictum in laudem, To his praise.
Dictum in vituperium, To his dispraise.
Invehere in aliquem, To raile against one.
In legem, In stead of a law.
In immensum, Exceedingly.
In crastinum, To morrow.

In futurum, hereafter.

Nunc vero mihi in mentem fuit:
It was in my minde.

In modum servorum:
In the manner of servants.

Non est mihi ad solvendum, solvendo:
I have not wherewith to pay my debts.

In speciem gladii: In forme of a sword.

In speciem positum: Put for a shew.

In publicum proponere:
To publish abroad.

In pedes nasci:
To be borne with the feete forward.

In re mea est: It is for my advantage.

In sententia eadem esse:
To be of the same opinion.

Conferre munus in aliquem:
To bestow a gift upon one.

In disciplinam ponere puerum:
To set a childe to schoole.

Pater habet authoritatem in filios:
The Father hath authority over his children.

Adde hereto all such translated wordes, such as are of two senses: as,

Piscari pisces: To angle for fishes.

Piscari homines:
To perswade or delight men.

Fugere, To flie; as from the enemy:

Hinc, { *Fugere* / *Effugere* } *malum, vitium.*
To eschew evill.

Acies, The edge or point:

Hinc; *Acies*; { The sharpness of the eye, or memory. (Army. The front of the The maine battell.

Ardentes oculorum acies aliquo torquere.

Omnis acie ingenii aliquid contemplari.

Inferre se in medium aciem.

Perfringere aciem.

Aculeus, A sting or prick. *Hinc, Contumeliarum aculei*, Biting taunts.

Aculeus orationis.

Aculeus & maledicta.

Relinquere aculeos in animis audientium.

Litera aculeata: Biting letters.

Sal, Salt, which savoureth every thing: *Hinc Sal*, A pleasant conceit.

Superabat sale facetiisque omnes Scipio.

Qui habet salem quod in te est.

Robur, An Oake, the strongest of Trees.

Hinc, { *Robur corporis*: Strength. *Robur animi*, The valour, the strength or force of the minde.

Cum paulum roboris accessisset ætati: Cic.

Tenere firmitatem & robur in virtute. Cic.

Fax, A firebrand: *Hinc, Dolorum faces admovere. Subdere faces ad studia dicendi*: To provoke the minde to the study of eloquence.

Splendor solis, The brightnesse of the Sunne:

Hinc, Splendor { *Animi*: *Virtutis*: The excelency { of the minde, of vertue.

THE

THE SEVENTH CONSIDERATION.

Adjuncta, & Synonima.

YOu ſhall doe well to note the maner of the Latines in your reading, who, to ſhew the greater copy of eloquence, doe often expreſſe their minde with variety of words to one ſenſe, ſometimes for the ſtyle ſake, ſomtimes to declare the matter more manifeſtly. And of this maner, I need not give you many Examples: A few yet I will.

Quò ſtudioſiùs ab Adverſariis veritas oppugnatur, opprimitur, & obſcuratur, quæ eſt malitia & pervicatia Hæreticorum, eò magis eminet, apparet, elucetque.

Charum eſſe Civem, benè de Republica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, glorioſum eſt; metui verò & in odio eſſe, invidioſum, deteſtabile, imbecillum, caducum.

Altum quiddam eſt virtus, excelſum, regale; voluptas humile, ſervile, imbecillem, caducum.

Adde hereto:

Amicitia conjunctioniſque neceſſitudo.

Cuſtos & conſervator } *Reipub.*
Conſervator & parens }

Conſtantia & firmitas animæ.

Conſtantia & æquabilitas.

Stabilitatis conſtantiæque firmamentum in amicitia fides.

Conſidentia & Temeritas.

Fortuna ab inconſtantia & temeritate ſejungi non poteſt.

The seventh Consideration.

Vbertas, varietas, copia dicendi.
Deplorare & conqueri de re aliquâ.
Oratio composita, & ornata, & artificio quodam, & expositione distincta.
Confingere & comminisci aliquid.
Effundere & consumere in luxuriam bona omnia.
Extinguere & funditùs delere.
Compositè, ornatè, copioseque dicere.
Hæsitare, cunctari, & dubitare.
Turpe viro debilitari, dolere, frangi, succumbere.
Delicatè & molliter vivere.
Dijudicare & distinguere vera à falsis.
Occultum, intestinum, & domesticum malum.

The greatest use that the Latines make of these, is in the Verbes, Substantives, and Adjectives, which if you give your selfe to collect in some Note-Booke, it shall be a great inducement to the memory, when yee shall have need to use them; as well one saith:

Then is the memory as a rich Exchequer, which cannot be drawne dry, when the Senses are most applyed in its service.

And to this, serveth the sight had of your *Synonima*, and Phrases of the Latine tongue well collected by your *Callopeia*: where for your Phrases and Adjuncts there wanting, I have in hand a Worke for the better perfection of the Tongue, and is now under the Presse, under the name of *Rhrasilogia Hnisi*: And of them I will give you this small taste.

Apply

Apply your Studies;	For they shall *Aide* your Fortunes;	And *Advance* you to honour.
Optimis literarum studiis — Incumbere. Inhærere. Invigilare. Insidere. Vacare.	*Alicui* Adesse. Prodesse. Subvenire. Auxiliari. Non deesse.	*Ad honorem & dignitatem aliquem* Perducere. Evehere. Extollere. Promovere.
Bonis studiis operam — Dare. Navare. Incumbere.	*Auxilium, opem alicui* — Afferre. Præbere. Ferre. Suppeditare.	*Hæc pro te præstabunt, hæc tibi omnes quos petieris honores impetrabunt.*
Literis operam Applicare. Adjungere. Incumbere.	*Auxiliatrices manus alicui afferre.*	*Honori esse alicui.*
In literis ædiscendis omne otium tempusque conterere, conferre.	*Præsidio auxilio Alicui* esse.	*In causa esse, ut* In summo honore habeatur.
In studiis versari.	*Præsidio & ornamento alicui esse.*	*Item.*
Literis se — Involvere. Abdere.	*Nullum officii genus, quod &c. prætermittere.*	*Ut maximi tibi honores deferantur, designentur.*
Literas avidè arripere.		*Ut omnes te summo honore & veneratione prosequantur.*
In optimarum artium studiis totus incubuit.		

Author ad Lectorem.

Plura quidem restant, ast quæ tibi noscere primùm,
Convenit, hæc habeas, perlege, disce, doce.
Haud te piniteat nostros peragrâsse labores,
Otia, qui studiis tanta dedere suis.
Quàm facilis sit nostra vides, humilisque Thalia,
Quàm placidè reliquas sit veneràta Deas.
Ne te quid lateat, nil non ratione movemus,
Nec tibi quid Patriâ non resonante Chely.
Ergò ne dubites, quin si paulò acrior insles,
Pontibus ex istis flumina lata petas.
Flumina lata petas, nec ob hæc contemnito fontes,
Ingratus nobis, haud tibi gratus eris.

10 JY 57

J. H.

A CATALOGUE OF THE VERBES DEPONENTS.

HEre shall it be good for the younger Scholler, to that above all other Verbes in their reading, they be skilfull in the Verbes Deponents.

First, for that they serve much to garnish their style, either as they are placed by themselves, or as they second other Verbes, or conclude each period more sweetly.

Secondly, Lest by the likelihood which they have to Verbes Passives, they might be taken for Verbes Passives.

Thirdly, For that their Participles of the Present tense are englished two wayes, which the like Participles of other Verbes are not: as,

Sequutus, { *Having followed.* / *Following.*

Oquutus, { *Having spoken.* / *Speaking.*

A B

ABominor, aris, *to hate.*

Abutor, eris, *to abuse.*

Accommitor, aris, *to accompany.*

A D

Adhortor, aris, *to exhort.*

Adipiscor, eris, *to get.*

Adminiculor, aris, *to underprop.*

Admiror, aris, *to marvell at.*
Admodulor, aris, *to sing unto.*
Adnitor, eris, *to stay upon, to endeavour.*
Adorior, iris, *to invade.*
Adstipulor, aris, *to assent.*
Adveneror, aris, *to worship.*
Adversor, aris, *to resist.*
Adulor, aris, *to flatter.*
Æmulor, aris, *to imitate.*
Alloquor, eris, } *to speake*
Affari, } *to.*
Aggredior, eris, *to assaile.*
Allabor, eris, *to slow unto.*
Allachrymor, aris, *to weepe.*
Altercor, aris, *to wrangle.*
Allucinor, aris, *to erre.*
Amplector, eris, } *to em-*
Amplexor, aris, } *brace.*
Ancillor, aris, *to serve.*
Antegredior, eris, *to goe before.*
Argumentor, aris, *to dispute.*
Arbitror, aris, *to thinke.*
Assentor, aris, *to flatter.*
Assentior, iris, *to assent.*
Assimulor, aris, *to resemble.*
Assector, aris, } *to get.*
Assequor, eris, }
Aspernor, aris, *to despise.*
Attestor, aris, *to witnesse.*
Auctionor, aris, *to sell openly.*
Aucupor, aris, *to goe about to get.*
Averror, aris, *to abhorre.*
Auguror, aris, *to prophecy.*
Auspicor, aris, *to speake by divination.*
Aruspicor, aris, *to prophecy.*
Auxillior, aris, *to helpe.*

B A

Bacchor, aris, *to play the drunkard.*
Balbucinor, aris, *to muffle.*
Blandior, iris, *to flatter.*

C A

Calumnior, aris, *to accuse falsely.*
Castrametor, aris, *to pitch his tent.*
Cavilor, aris, *to reason craftily.*
Caupapor, aris, *to sell for gaine.*
Censor, aris, *to blame.*

Coepulor,

Coepulor, aris, *to feast together.*
Cohortor, aris, *to exhort.*
Collabor, eris, *to slide or go thether.*
Colloquor, *to speak with.*
Colluctor, aris, *to wrastle with.*
Commechor, aris, *to commit adultery.*
Commentor, aris, *to devise.*
Commercor, eris, *to buy.*
Comitor, aris, } *to ac-*
Concomitor, aris, } *company.*
Commessor, aris, *to feast together.*
Commentior, iris, *to lye.*
Commiseror, aris, *to commiserate.*
Commercor, aris, *to buy.*
Commiserescor, eris, *to take pity on.*
Complector, eris, *to comprehend.*
Confabulor, aris, *to talke with.*
Congredior, eris, *to encounter or dispute with.*
Congratulor, aris, *to congratulate.*
Conor, aris, *to indevour.*
Consequor, eris, *to obtain.*
Consolor, aris, *to comfort.*
Conspicor, aris, *to behold.*
Contemplor, aris, *to consider.*
Contestor, aris, *to protest.*
Contueor, eris, } *to behold.*
Contuor, }
Conversor, aris, *to converse*
Convitior, aris, *to raile upon.*
Convivor, aris, *to feast with.*
Cooperor, aris, *to worke together.*
Cortior, iris *to arise together.*
Coquinor, aris, *to play the Cooke.*
Criminor, aris, *to accuse.*
Cunctor, aris, *to delay.*

D E

Debacchor, aris, *to rage or raile.*
Dedignor, aris, *to disdaine.*
Defungor, eris, *to dye.*
Degredior, eris, *to descend.*
Digredior, eris, *to digresse.*
Dehortor, aris, *to dissuade.*
Delector, aris, *to take delight.*

Demetior,

Demetior, iris, *to measure.*
Demereor, êris, *to deserue.*
Defatiscor, eris, *to faint.*
Demorior, iris, *to dye.*
Demoror, aris, *to stay.*
Deosculor, aris, *to kisse.*
Depascor, eris, *to feede.*
Depopulor, aris, *to destroy.*
Deprædor, aris, *to pray vp.*
Deprælior, aris, *to fight.*
Deprecor, aris, *to beseech.*
Despicor, aris, *to despise.*
Detestor, aris, *to hate.*
Diffiteor, êris, *to deny.*
Depeculor, aris, *to steale.*
Dilabor, eris, *to slide.*
Dilargior, iris, *to giue largely.*
Dimetior, iris, *to measure.*
Dispertior, iris, *to diuide.*
Dignor, aris, *to vouchsafe.*
Diuertor, eris, *to turne aside, or to lodge with.*
Diuersor, aris, *to lodge with.*
Diuinor, aris, *to prophecie.*
Dominor aris, *to rule.*

E F

Effari, *to speake.*
Egredior, eris, *to go forth.*
Eiulor, aris, *to howle.*
Elabor, eris, *to slide away.*
Elargior, iris, *to giue largely.*
Eloquor, eris, *to speake.*
Eluctor, aris, *to gaine.*
Ementior, iris, *to lye.*
Emetior, iris, *to measure.*
Emercor, aris, *to buy.*
Emolior, iris, *to endeauour.*
Ethorior, iris, *to dye.*
Enitor, *to endeauour.*
Epulor, aris, *to feast.*
Evagor, aris, *to wander.*
Execror, aris, *to curse.*
Exhortor, aris, *to exhort.*
Exequor, eris, *to execute.*
Exordior, iris, *to begin.*
Exotior, iris, *to arise vp.*
Expatior, aris, *to spread abroad.*
Expergiscor, eris, *to awake.*
Experior, iris, *to try.*
Expiscor, aris, *to search out.*
Expopulor, aris, *to waste or spoile.*

F A

Fabricor, aris, *to inuent.*
Fabulor, aris, *to prate, or speake idlely.*

Famulor,

Famulor, aris, *to attend.*
Fateor, ēris, *to confesse.*
Fatiscor, eris, fessus sum, *to faint.*
Ferior, aris, *to keepe holy-day.*
Fœneror, aris, *to borrow or lend to Vsury.*
Fruor, eris, *to enjoy.*
Fungor, eris, *to observe.*
Furor, aris, *to steale.*

G E

GEniculor, aris, *to bend the knee.*
Gesticulor, aris, *to make figures of mirth.*
Glorior, aris, *to boast.*
Gradior, eris, *to goe.*
Grassor, aris, *to rob.*
Gratificor, aris, *to gratifie.*
Grator, aris, *to give thanks.*
Gravor, aris, *to refuse to doe.*

H A

HAriolor, aris, *to prophecy.*
Hastiludior, aris, *to play with speares.*
Heluor, aris, *to devoure.*
Hortor, aris, *to exhort.*

I A

IAculor, aris, *to shoote.*
Illabor, eris, *to slide, or slow.*
Illachrymor, aris, *to weepe.*
Imaginor, aris, *to imagine.*
Immorior, iris, *to dye.*
Immoror, aris, *to stay upon.*
Impertior, iris, *to impart or give to.*
Inficior, aris, *to deny.*
Ingredior, eris, *to enter.*
Innitor, *to endeavour.*
Insector, aris, } *to pursue.*
Insequor, eris, }
Interlabor, eris, *to slow amongst.*
Interminor, aris, *to threaten.*
Interpretor, aris, *to interpret.*
Intergredior, eris, *to goe betweene.*
Intueor, ēris, *to behold.*
Iocor, aris, *to speake in jest.*
Irascor, eris, *to wax wroth.*

L A

LAbor, eris, *to slip or erre.*
Labascor, eris, *to decay.*

Lachry-

Lachrymor, aris, *to weepe.*
Lætor, aris, *to rejoyce.*
Lamentor, aris, *to lament.*
Largior, iris, *to give.*
Latrocinor, aris, *to steale.*
Lenocinor, aris, *to practise bawdrie.*
Licior, Licitor, aris, *to prise or sell.*
Loquor, eris, *to speake.*
Lucror, aris, *to gaine.*
Luctor, aris, *to wrastle.*
Lustror, aris, *to haunt the stewes.*
Luxurior, aris, *to spend riotously.*

M A

MAchinor, aris, *to devise or plot.*
Mœchor, aris, *to commit adultery.*
Mercor, aris, *to buy or sell againe.*
Maleprecor, aris, maledominor, aris, *To curse.*
Medeor, êris, Medicor, aris, *to cure or heale.*
Mentior, iris, *to lye.*
Mereor, êris, *to deserve.*
Meridior, aris, *to rest at Noone.*
Metior, iris, *to measure.*
Meretricor, aris, *to play the strumpet.*
Meditor, aris, *to meditate.*
Minor, aris, Minitor, aris, *to threaten.*
Miror, aris, *to marvell.*
Misereor, êris, Miseror, aris, *to take mercy of.*
Moderor, aris, *to moderate.*
Molior, iris, *to attempt.*
Morigeror, aris, *to obey.*
Morior, iris, *to dye.*
Mutuor, aris, *to borrow.*

N A

NAnciscor, eris, *to get.*
Negotior, aris, *to traffick.*
Nepotor, aris, *to spend.*
Nictor, aris, *to twinkle with the eye.*
Nitor, eris, *to endeavour, or rely upon.*
Nugor, aris, *to trifle.*
Nidulor, aris, *to make a nest.*

O B

OBliviscor, eris, *to forget.*
Oblector, aris, *to delight.*
Obluctor, aris, *to wrastle.*

Obloquor,

Obloquor, eris, *to ſpeake evill of.*
Obmolior, iris, } *to hinder*
Obnitor, eris, } *or reſiſt.*
Oborior, iris, *to begin to ſpring.*
Obteſtor, aris, *to beſeech.*
Obſequor, eris, *to obey.*
Obtueor, êris, *to behold.*
Obverſor, aris, *to appeare.*
Odoror, aris, *to ſmell.*
Ominor, aris, *to preſage.*
Operor, aris, *to worke.*
Opinor, aris, *to thinke.*
Opitulor, aris, *to helpe.*
Opperior, iris, *to ſtay for.*
Ordior, iris, *to begin.*
Orior, iris, *to ariſe.*
Oſculor, aris, *to kiſſe.*
Otior, aris, *to be idle, or at reſt.*

P A

PAciſcor, eris, *to bargaine.*
Pabulor, aris, *to feed cattell.*
Palpor, aris, *to handle gently or flatter.*
Parentor, aris, *to celebrate his fathers funerall.*
Paſcor, eris, *to feed.*
Patrocinor, aris, *to defend.*
Partior, iris, *to divide.*
Patior, eris, *to ſuffer.*
Peculor, aris, *to ſteale or rob.*
Perbacchor, aris, *to play the drinker.*
Peregrinor, aris, *to wander.*
Percontor, aris, *to demand.*
Perfruor, eris, *to enjoy.*
Periclitor, aris, *to try.*
Perlabor, eris, *to flow or paſſe by.*
Perpetior, eris, *to ſuffer.*
Perſequor, eris, *to purſue.*
Perſcrutor, aris, *to ſearch.*
Pervagor, aris, *to wander about.*
Polliceor, eris, } *to pro-*
Pollicitor, aris, } *miſe.*
Populor, aris, *to unpeople.*
Potior, iris, *to obtaine.*
Prædor, aris, *to ſteale.*
Prægredior, eris, *to goe before,*
Præmeditor, aris, *to premeditate.*
Præmercor, aris, *to foreſtal.*
Præmolior, iris, *to provide before hand.*
Præmorior, iris, *to dye before.*
Præloquor, eris, *to ſpeake firſt.*
Prælabor, eris, } *to paſſe*
Prætergredior, } *by.*
Precor, aris, *to pray.*

Præſol-

Præstolor, aris, *to stay for.*
Prævaricor, aris, *to transgresse.*
Prolabor, eris, *to tumble downe.*
Proloquor, eris, *to speake.*
Profiscor, eris, *to goe.*
Prosequor, eris, *to prosecute.*
Protestor, aris, *to protest.*

QU

Queror, eris, *to complaine.*
Queritor, aris, *to complain.*

RA

Ratiocinor, aris, *to reason.*
Recordor, aris, } *to re-*
Reminiscor, eris, } *member.*
Refragor, aris, *to resist.*
Reluctor, aris, *to resist or stand against.*
Remetior, iris, *to measure againe.*
Remoror, aris, *to stay.*
Remuneror, aris, *to requite.*
Renascor, eris, *to spring againe.*
Renitor, eris, *to resist.*
Reor, reris, *to suppose.*
Revereor, eris, *to reverence.*
Revertor, eris, *to turne.*
Rimor, aris, *to search.*
Rixor, aris, *to brawle.*
Rusticor, aris, *to live in the field.*

SC

Scitor, aris, }
Scisscitor, aris, } *to aske.*
Scortor, aris, *to play the harlot.*
Scrutor, aris, *to search.*
Sequor, eris, } *to follow.*
Sector, aris, }
Sermocinor, aris, *to talke.*
Solor, aris, *to comfort.*
Sortior, iris, *to cast lots.*
Spatior, aris, *to walke abroad.*
Speculor, aris, *to see farre off.*
Stomachor, aris, *to rage.*
Stupror, aris, *to commit whoredome.*
Subnitor, *to labour or strive.*
Subsequor, eris, *to follow.*
Subsidior, aris, *to stand by as a helpe.*

Suffra-

Suffragor, aris, *to speake in favour.*
Supergredior, eris, *to come upon.*
Stipulor, aris, *to covenant.*
Suspicor, aris, *to suspect.*
Subpalpor, aris, *to flatter.*

T E

TErgiversor, aris, *to fly.*
Testor, aris, *to witnesse.*
Testificor, aris, *to witnesse.*
Tueor, êris, } *to defend.*
Tutor, aris, }
Transgredior, eris, *to transgresse.*
Tumultuor, aris, *to make a tumult.*

V A

VAdor, aris, *to give surety.*
Vagor, aris, *to wander.*
Vaticinor, aris, *to prophecie.*
Velificor, aris, *to saile.*
Velitor, aris, *to skirmish.*
Veneror, aris, *to worship.*
Venor, aris, *to hunt.*
Vereor, eris, *to feare.*
Vescor, eris, *to eate.*
Versor, aris, *to live or be conversant.*
Ulciscor, eris, *to revenge.*
Vociferor, aris, *to cry or loud, or to shoute.*
Utor, eris, *to use.*
Vulpinor, aris, *to play the fox, or to beguile.*

FINIS.